

# Zohrab In pursuit of Jordan's beauty and soul

By Raja Ben Ayed  
Special to The Star

ONE DAY in the late 1940s, in a Middle-Eastern capital, a new son was born to a very poor Armenian family. The additional mouth to feed turned out some years later to be a gift from God, for he became one day a successful and famous artist in his country... And so did hundreds of artists all over the world, whose stories may all be told on the same fairy taleish fashion. Yet, each artist who reached fame and success would greatly differ from the other by the very reasons of his success.

If these were expressed in recipes, Zohrab Markarian's would contain such ingredients as: A great deal of artistic sensitivity combined with endless perseverance and a hint of ambitions, a pinch of luck, the whole generously sprinkled with humour

and imagination. Now mix ingredients together, then wait and see.

So does Zohrab Markarian when he works. As a photographer who tends to focus on landscape and nature, he has to be patient and wait for "the right moment and the right light." He is convinced that "it is not enough to be a professional photographer and have the best equipment, you also need luck; and I have been lucky to see the right places at the right times." What Zohrab does not say is that to "see" as he does, one must catch the beauty of things, and therefore needs the right amount of sensitivity and imagination which make an artist of a man.

Luck in Zohrab's recipe of success is just like salt in any food recipe: Essential yet insufficient alone. He was lucky enough to see and catch the



"Sodom and Gomorrah"

right expression, smile or look in a child's face — his portraits of children opened for him the first door to success — but he relied also on modern technology, using a 35mm lens, which in the late 1960s was rather an inno-

vation in Amman. He reckons that it helped him a great deal in shooting the best portraits in town. "The other photographers, most of them Armenian too, used old-fashioned cameras and kept copying one another; with

Photo by Zohrab

my 35mm, I could stand not further from the subject, who would also feel more relaxed and behave more naturally. The pictures were therefore finer and of a better quality."

Furthermore, his interest in skill in photography have probably been enhanced by the fact that his elder brother was a professional photographer himself. And what about his musical talents? They make him a more complete artist.

In the late 80s, he formed a band with some friends, and as a bass player, although self-taught, Rock music had no secrets for him and even allowed him to earn some money. Not enough in fact, for he realised that he could make a better living by taking pictures in birthday parties and weddings. Not as supposed to be above money matters? "Yes, once you have the money. But I've never had any, and we were very poor."

Continued on page 5

## A day of fun, fundraising for ICS

AMMAN (Star) — Fun and fundraising will come together on Friday 10 June when the International Community School (ICS) holds a sponsored obstacle walk for children and a knockout tug-o-war competition for adults.

Annual fund raising events have become a tradition at the ICS and on Friday the school hopes to better its 1987 total of JD 1200 which was given to the Mental Health Society.

Major beneficiary of this year's event will be the SOS Children's Village. Students and staff from the ICS are regular visitors to the village and with JD 500 will be able to sponsor a house, with its family of eight, for a year. Extra funds raised on Friday will go to a number of local charities. Children from the SOS village will participate in Friday's activities as a number of the village children will be joining the sponsored obstacle walk with sponsorship from local companies.

An additional attraction on Friday will be a flea market at which lots of interesting items will be on sale for equally interesting prices. Activities will run from 10 am to 12.30 pm at the International Community School and refreshments will be available.

YCC

English Language School  
Shmelsani, Tel. 671447  
Amman.

9 JUNE 1988

## TENDER NOTICE NO. TCC 4/88

Issued by the  
"Special Tender Committee"  
For the Tenders Related to the  
Five-Year Plan of the  
Telecommunications Corporation (TCC)



The "Special Tender Committee" (STC) for the Tenders related to the five-year plan of the Telecommunications Corporation announces Tender No. TCC 4/88 for the supply and installation of transmission equipment, as part of the Implementation Programme of the "five-year development plan" to expand the telephone network in Jordan.

This tender is divided into the following three (3) main lots:

1. Supply and installation of new transmission systems.
2. Redevelopment and expansion of some existing transmission systems (manufactured by TRT).
3. Redeployment and expansion of some existing transmission systems (manufactured by NEC).

Specialised companies are hereby invited to submit their bids in accordance with the terms, stipulations and technical specifications contained in the bidding documents. Bidders are requested to submit in addition to bid price a financing proposal to finance the foreign exchange portion of the cost of the subsequent contract to be awarded.

### IMPORTANT NOTE:

Bidders are requested to submit their offers in three (3) separately sealed envelopes:  
The first containing the technical offer.  
The second containing the commercial offer.  
The third containing the financing offer.  
Each envelope should be sealed and clearly marked indicating the name of the bidder, tender No., and the title of the offer. Technical offers will be opened and evaluated first. Commercial and financing offers for technically accepted offers will be then opened.

Bidding documents may be obtained from the office of the secretary of the "STC", TCC Headquarters, Tower Building, P.O. Box 1689 Amman - Jordan, against a payment of a non-refundable fee of five hundred Jordanian dinars (JD 500).

Bids, accompanied by a bid security, are to be submitted in English to the office of the secretary of the "STC" not later than 10:00 a.m. local time Sunday, Aug. 21, 1988, when the technical offers will be opened at the presence of bidders' representatives, who wish to attend, on the same date.

N.B. (1) The last date for purchasing tender documents is Aug. 14, 1988.

N.B. (2) Those who purchased the tender documents previously are exempted from purchasing the documents again, provided that they abide by the text of the tender invitation quoted above.

Chairman, "Special Tender Committee"  
Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail,  
Director General of TCC.

## TENDER NOTICE NO. TCC 3/88

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For the Tenders Related to the  
Five-Year Plan of the  
Telecommunications Corporation (TCC)



The "Special Tender Committee" (STC) for the Tenders related to the five-year plan of the Telecommunications Corporation announces Tender No. TCC 3/88 for the supply and installation of Digital Switching Equipments as part of the Implementation Programme of the Five-Year Development Plan to expand the Telephone Network in Jordan.

This tender is divided into the following four (4) main lots:

1. Supply and installation of new large and small digital switching nodes including a combined National and International Switching Centre.
2. Expansion and modification of the existing switching network.
3. Supply and installation of power systems, air-conditioning and fire alarm equipments.
4. Supply and installation of standby diesel generators.

Bidders may bid for one or more or all lots. "STC" reserves the right to award one or more or all lots to any bidder provided that the offer to each lot is complete and comprehensive. Incomplete offers for any lot will be rejected.

Specialised companies are hereby invited to submit their bids in accordance with terms, stipulations and technical specifications contained in the Bidding Documents.

Bidders are requested to submit in addition to bid price a financing proposal to finance the foreign exchange component cost of the subsequent contract to be awarded.

### IMPORTANT NOTE:

Bidders are requested to submit their offers in three separately sealed envelopes:  
The first containing the technical offer.  
The second containing the commercial offer.  
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Bids, accompanied by a bid security, are to be submitted in English to the office of the secretary of the "STC" not later than 10:00 a.m. local time Sunday, Sept. 4, 1988 when the technical offers will be opened at the presence of bidders' representatives, who wish to attend, on the same date.

N.B. (1) The last date of purchasing tender documents is Aug. 28, 1988.

N.B. (2) Those who purchased the tender documents previously are exempted from purchasing the documents again, provided that they abide by the text of the tender invitation quoted above.

Chairman, Special Tender Committee  
Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail,  
Director General of TCC.

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Weekly

# THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

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Amman 16 - 22 June 1988

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Price: Jordan 150 fils Saudi Arabia & Qatar 3 riyals UAE 3 dirhams Kuwait & Bahrain 250 fils Syria & Lebanon 3 pounds

By Frida Mdanat  
Star Staff Writer

## Is the tawjihi worth it?

ON SUNDAY 19 June, more than 51 thousand students proceeded for their respective schools to sit for the General Certificate Examination (Tawjihi).

Each year, a new batch of tawjihi students, charged with tension, anxiety and fear, face the dilemma of this examination by which their future lines are determined and upon which their prospective careers decided.

Before and during examination days, parents usually stop all social activities. They stay at home, shut their doors in front of visitors and impose a curfew on their sons and daughters. Equally, parents, teachers and school principals help to further intensify these students' fears by giving the exam its exaggerated importance as the decisive point of their lives.

Ultimately, students are in a continuous tension and worry about the hours they should put in studying and about their performance, which should determine their future.

"Tawjihi is not a fair assessment of either our I.Q.'s or abilities," says one student named Raghad. She believes that the overall performance of the student throughout the year is a better way of assessment, saying that a student might get sick or have an accident on any of the examination days, which would affect him or her very badly.

"Parents act as if it were a state of emergency," says Raghad, which "puts us in a more stressful situation." Other students and friends, she adds, transfer their fear, even to those who feel relaxed about the exam.

Furthermore, Raghad says that some of the supervisors at the examination halls tend to accentuate the tension in the air by, for example, shouting at the students, refusing to give them extra sheets of paper or other practices which "make us feel uneasy." Referring to some of these practices, Raghad says "An instructor would keep going back and forth along the room, with his high heels constantly clicking, which causes distraction." Raghad scored 87 per cent in the first part of the examination, and envisages studying law at the University of Jordan.

Qamar, a student who scored 88 per cent in the first part, says that her school forbids all tawjihi students from participating in any extra-curriculum activity throughout the year. "We are not allowed to play sports or do any thing, and are forced to concentrate on our study," comments Qamar. She has a talent for music and intends to go to Cairo to pursue an education in music.

Traditionally, more importance is given to boys' education, the primary bread-winners of the house, and that puts them in a more demanding position and perhaps a more limited choice of subjects to study than those available to girls.

Osama, with a score of 70 per cent in the first part, has plans to go abroad to study although he is not yet decided on the subject he wants. He knows that his average will not ensure him a seat at Jordanian universities saying, "Any how, going abroad is more likely to give one a higher choice of specializations



Critical times: students' future lives are determined by their results in the examination

which are not available here."

He also believes that a foreign certificate would have a better appeal to employers than a Jordanian one. "Foreign certificates are generally more respected," he contends.

Generally, students who score below the required average of a certain university tend to look for the second best choice rather than repeat the exam for a better score. They are intimidated by the anxiety and fear of the exam and do not wish to go through it again. Jihad is one of a few students who say, "No I would rather repeat the exam and get what I have always planned for." He is repeating the exam for the second time this year to obtain the required average for his life-long wish: to study Flight Engineering in the

United States. "I don't care what people think," he says. "I look ahead to the future."

Students interviewed by The Star all agreed that the Tawjihi curriculum does not offer a variety of subjects which should prepare them for university. They say: "For example, why should a student wishing to go into the computer science study biology?"

They all question the decisive role of Tawjihi as an assessment and advocate a university entrance exam instead, complaining about the very high averages required at the Jordanian universities and the non-availability of enough seats for the growing numbers of graduates.

They also appeal to the relevant authorities to provide them with guidelines on the specialization needed in the local market so as to help them choose their subject of study.

### Higher Education

According to the Higher Education Minister, Dr Nassereddin Al Assad, out of the 28,961 students who passed the Tawjihi exam last year from the East Bank of Jordan, 5,620 managed to enter Jordanian universities. A number of 11,910 entered local community colleges and 11,196 obtained scholarships at universities in Jordan and abroad. 2,627 others got unconditional approval from the Ministry to study abroad at their own expense while 1,116 obtained conditional approval to study abroad at their own expense.

This indicates a very high demand for higher education, agree the Ministry officials.

They say that, since Jordanian universities are presently to expand their capacity to accommodate larger numbers of students, the Ministry has taken steps to modify the curriculum of the community colleges to raise the standards of the students to make them compatible with University education.

However, ministry officials contend that it is the responsibility of parents to encourage their sons and daughters to go to community colleges where they can obtain technical training and academic tuition, which will enable them to continue their education at universities.

Dr Al-Assad said in a series of last week that the Ministry's policy aiming at expanding university education opportunities and upgrading the standards of education in both quality and quantity.

In this respect, he noted that the Higher Education Council (HEC) has voiced its reservations on several occasions, to come and study any ready-made project, adding that the Council is currently studying a number of such projects.

According to a Ministry official, the upcoming Educational Conference due to be held next month will submit to the HEC a plan for a technology university with an expected cost of \$25 million.

Such a step, the official believes, will ease the demand on the other universities and offer a larger number of students a higher education opportunity. Until that happens, students remain uncertain and worried about their futures.

## Food aid helps bedouins in village settlement

By Peter Matheson

THIS LIFE, romanticized by many, was never an easy one and the proud bedouins welcomed the chance to settle in villages. Change has been rapid for desert people, but ways and customs remain. Herding sheep is the backbone of the bedouin livelihood but they no longer trek the inhospitable desert with their flocks.

In the village of Qurein in southern Jordan, a local leader, Sheikh Khalaf Abu Noweir, sits at a canteen in a newly constructed community house and discusses how aid has changed the lives of the bedouins. He commands absolute respect and is listened to with few gestures but a loud and powerful voice.

The World Food Programme (WFP) helped us during an important transitional period," he said. The Sheikh admits there was a great deal of scepticism in the village about the new ideas; in fact, his own brother opposed him to plant shrubs for sheep grazing.

Yes, seven years ago even my own brother was against the idea," Sheikh Noweir recalled. However, he soon became convinced of the advantages and even advocated speeding up the programme.

The WFP project in Jordan started seven years ago, with an initial three-year funding of US\$12 million. Since then, the project has grown both in funding and scope. Food aid is channelled through both the Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture and the Jordan Co-operative Organisation (JCO).

JCO provides technical assistance to farmers willing to plant fodder for sheep grazing. Because of the scarce rainfall few

plants manage to survive the forbidding climate. Atriplex, a plant native to the arid areas of Australia, has shown a remarkable perseverance and has been selected for planting. However, not even the Atriplex can survive without a few drops of rain and JCO has set a minimum requirement of 100 millimetres of annual rainfall for land to be included in the project.

The former nomadic pastoralists of Qurein have rallied to help plant the Atriplex, although it takes two years before they can let their sheep loose to eat the frail plants.

"In good years, we could always make a decent living," Sheikh Noweir explains. "But in drought years we watched while our flock died. We appreciate the settled life. Yes we suffered a lot in those days," he said, while also admitting that at times he misses the old days.

"There are many benefits of having a settled life, but now that we are getting beautiful furnished homes people have started to become envious of their neighbours. Tent life was, in many ways, less complicated."

The bedouins started settling in Qurein in the mid-sixties. Away from the nomadic life they soon encountered a new problem: overgrazing in the vicinity of the village. The commercial banks started providing loans to develop the rangeland.

"Before the JCO started here, we had many problems," Sheikh Noweir said. "When the farmer received his loan he questioned why he should endure the burning heat of the desert. Instead, he bought a new truck, perhaps thinking he could make more money by providing transportation services, or he spent the

money on improving his house or, too often, on pure luxury items. When the banks came to collect he had no money left so they took his land or his house. The man was left without anything."

Each member of the Qurein co-operative receives a daily family food ration consisting of wheat flour, oil, dried skim milk, sugar and dates, a total of just over three kilograms of food per workday.

Now that the Atriplex is planted in large areas surrounding the village and only maintenance work remains, activities have started on the construction of cisterns to store the little rain-water there is. With the new cisterns the shepherds do not have to travel long distances with their flocks to find water. In fact, locally there are several cisterns that date back to Roman times, and when the layers of earth, which have collected in them over the centuries, have been removed, they can still be used.

While the members of the Qurein Co-operative are reaping the benefits of their labour, others are just starting. On the banks of the sterile Dead Sea, members of the Ma'in co-operative are desperately trying to inject life into the desert landscape.

Only 50 kilometres from the affluent Jordanian capital of Amman, where Mercedes queue up bumper to bumper, these men work in return for a daily WFP food ration. They hack with their hoes at the dry crust under the scorching sun to plant the valuable Atriplex. In spite of the difficulties, they are looking towards the future.

Ahmed Ali, a sheep farmer and member of the Ma'in Co-operative, acts as foreman



Former bedouins have started to cultivate the land and grow crops

for the group of 35 labourers. Two years ago he received a loan to buy newborn lambs. The money was provided from funds generated by the sale of WFP wheat.

After closely watching the precipitation during the crucial fall months, he decided to risk buying 50 lambs. Six months later, in time for Eid El Fitr, which marks the end of Ramadan, he sold the fattened lambs, at 40-45 dinars a head with a healthy profit of seven dinars on each. With the profits he was able to repay the loan. That was a good year with ample rainfall. However, in other years, the farmer cannot rely on natural grazing, and the cost of buying feed erodes his profits.

"I made good money that year," he concedes. "Of course I would have liked to take a new

loan last year, but it is very popular and you have to wait your turn."

While working on the Atriplex plantation, he has hired a Syrian shepherd to care for his 100 sheep. He has little doubt that he and his neighbours will be rewarded in the future. Looking

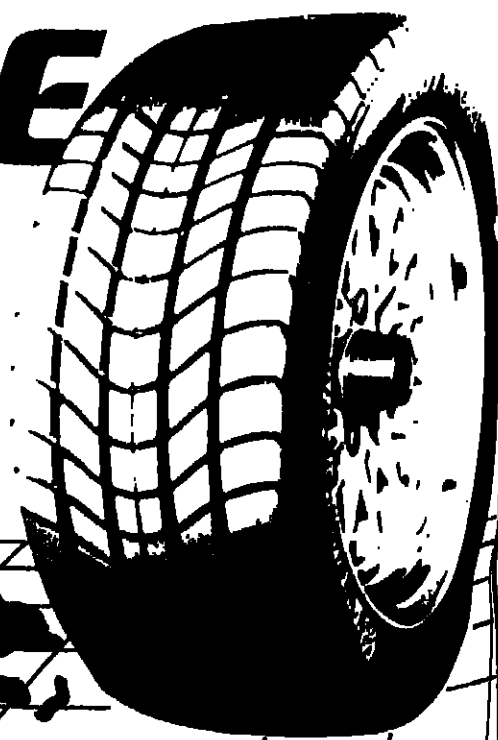
out over the sand, he remarks, "A century ago this land was covered with trees but the nomads cut the trees for firewood. Now look how green it is becoming again."

The Atriplex, sparsely planted, may not seem like a "green revolution" to an outsider, but for the desert inhabitants it means a new, secure and settled life.

World Food Programme Journal

# BRIDGESTONE

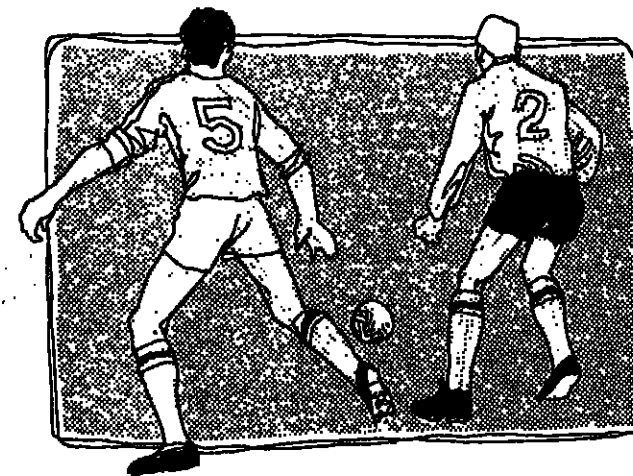
## "TIRES" THE WORLD!



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AMMAN PLAZA

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## Coming Soon

### One Stop Shopping



## SAFeway INTERNATIONAL



# Books break through the bars

By Diane C. Chilangwa  
Star Staff Writer

IN LESS than a week, Ahmad Atiyeh will be sitting for the second and final set of the two-part lawjhi General certificate exam. Naturally, like all students determined to secure a place in one of the three national universities, Ahmad is determined to keep his final exam grade above the 90 per cent score he received in the first semester exams.

"I've already been promised a scholarship to university if I do well in my final exams," stated Atiyeh.

As he sits across the room dressed in the compulsory blue denim overalls and continues to talk about his future plans, Ahmad makes it clear that his age, 27, is only a minor detail. After having spent the last three and a half years in Al-Jwaideh Correction and Rehabilitation Centre, getting an education is just the first step towards a new and positive way of life.

Having earned the title of "role model" by other inmates, after obtaining the highest lawjhi grade in his class, Ahmad feels a responsibility not only to himself but to other inmates as well.

"I feel as though my success will light up the road for the others," he states. "I only hope I can do better in my final exams."

For the person, with an indiscriminate attitude towards receiving an education, experiences such as those of Ahmad are of no great significance. However, for inmates like him, being able to acquire an education while in prison is of great importance to them in that only less than a decade ago supervised education curricula were non-existent.

Inmates serving sentences or placed in detention in Jordanian prisons, now commonly referred to as correctional and rehabilitation centres — were at one time denied the right of access to items such as radio, television and newspapers.

In response to strong demands by inmates to have access to print and electronic media, such materials were finally introduced into prisons with the aid of the prisons' administration.

Consequently educational programmes, similar to those of regular elementary and high school in the remainder of the country, were introduced into the prisons. Today all three existing correctional and rehabilitation centres — which include Mahatta, al-Jafr and Jwaideh, have established educational programmes open to inmates.

Initially when first established, only elementary and high school education was made accessible to the inmates. But owing to a demand for higher education,



Inmates at Al-Mahatta Rehabilitation Centre celebrate a class graduation

Interested inmates had access to intermediate college courses through a programme affiliated with Amman Intermediate University College.

To ensure that a majority of the inmates make use of the

educational programme, all illiterate inmates under the age of 30 are now obligated to learn to read and write.

Expanding on this subject of education was Al-Jwaideh Correctional and Rehabilitation Centre's director, Colonel Isam Al-Hilow, who told The Star that, among other reasons, the establishment of an educational programme for the inmates in the three existing centres in the country is just the beginning of a larger plan to eradicate illiteracy among inmates.

Also he added, "providing them with an organized educational system compensates for the emptiness brought upon them by the confinement of the centres."

Following an evaluation exam, all students are then placed in their respective grades which range from the first grade to the Tawjhi and intermediate college level for students wishing to engage in higher education.

In the case of Al-Jwaideh, where the educational programme began operation on 19 April, 1988, over 50 students have enrolled and completed the 1988/87 academic year and a total of 56 students completed the 1987/88 academic year. Although the total number of inmates during both years barely reaches the one tenth mark of the total 500 inmates residing in Al-Jwaideh this year, the centre administrators and educators are nonetheless pleased with the students who have managed to complete the year.

As inmate Ahmad explains: "While in prison, a person realizes a lot of things about himself, with the one important thing being his past mistakes. He realizes them, wakes up and tries to make amends. Referring to the idea of receiving education in prison Ahmad adds, "A man finds positive things such as receiving an education to compensate for the negative things that he has done."

As providing the inmates with an education remains a serious commitment to prison authorities, a lot of time and money has been put in to make the system work.

To begin with, Al-Jwaideh has equipped itself with a library of over 2,000 books which are made readily available for its inmates.

"Our library books cover three major topics which are philo-



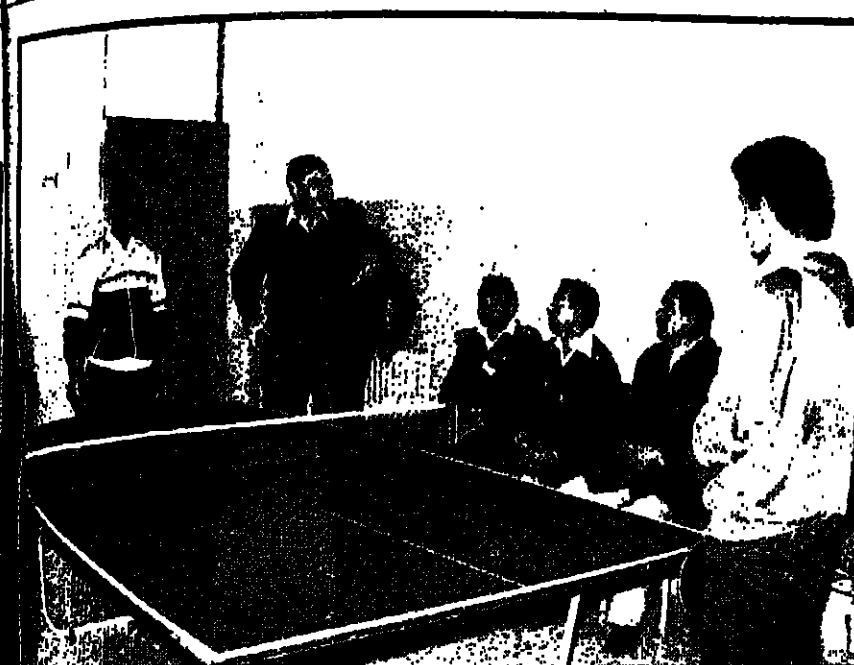
More than 2,000 books are readily available to inmates at Al-Jwaideh Rehabilitation Centre

osophy, psychology and religion," said Al-Hilow. "We also have other subject areas such as the social and political sciences, social studies and law, and others, but we especially encourage religious Quranic books and studies, and we feel it is important for our inmates' welfare."

To ensure that all inmates receiving education in the centres are at the same high standards as the remaining students in Jordan, the Ministry of Education has continued to play an active role in the centre's education programmes.

According to Colonel Al-Hilow, all text-books used are assigned by the Ministry for the first four grades. As for the fifth and sixth grades, all texts are assigned by the ministry with the exception of Islamic education texts, which is left to the discretion of the teachers.

16 JUNE 1988



Sports activities are encouraged

is an effort to maintain that each student gets undivided attention, the class size does not exceed more than 20 to 25 students. In the case of Al-Jwaideh, two classrooms occupied with a blackboard, desks and chairs, have been set aside to the classes which are held in the morning and evening.

Officers also provided by the ministry. Also physical education and other sports activities are made available to the inmates.

Although the promotion of further higher education among inmates continues to be encouraged and supported, vocational programmes within the centres have continued to expand.

also made by inmates. Although the majority of goods made are used to furnish the centres and public security offices, some of the items are sold and their proceeds go to providing services to the inmates. Also as part of the centre's effort to promote the goods made by inmates, Jwaideh centre participated in the Jordanian Industry exhibition held in February 1982.

months. "I have mixed feelings of both happiness and fear." His reasons: "There's always the fear of committing another offence. It's not that we are born criminals. Oftentimes negative circumstances out there lead you to commit a crime once again."

The problems, faced by ex-

the ordinary citizen, he added "If a person makes a mistake, he should not have to pay for it for the rest of his life. It is big enough a problem trying to cope with being in prison."

Although most social and public attitudes towards ex-inmates cannot be changed for a while, certain measures are being undertaken by the public security itself as part of its efforts to curb some of the obstacles often encountered by ex-inmates.

To begin with, a study called "Follow-up Rehabilitation", which will try to provide ex-inmates with job openings through the use of an employment office, is currently being studied. Also stated Colonel Al-Hilow "The Ministry of Social Development, Interior Justice, Public Security Social Defence, and charity societies are working on a programme aimed at aiding ex-inmates to better their future career goals through the creation of job opportunities."

## Plans aim at eradicating illiteracy

According to Omar Rejab, director of Jwaideh's Training and Rehabilitation Sector, inmates are encouraged to develop income-generating skills.

"During the past 12 months, we have produced some 600 arm-chairs, 300 dining-tables, and 120 coffee-tables," he said.

Aside from crafting of furniture which remains a popular item in the centre, handcrafting of items, such as purses, children's school-bags, varving leather and woollen goods are

By participating in such exhibitions and selling goods, "We aim to show the success of the rehabilitation plan adopted by the public security," said Colonel Al-Hilow.

Unfortunately, although a lot of time is spent on developing income-generating skills and obtaining high school and intermediate diplomas by some inmates, leaving the centre is when the real test begins, said Ahmad, who will leave the centre in five

inmates once out of confinement, can be quite a challenge as noted by an "ex-Mahatta" inmate now residing and working as an auditor in Amman.

"Ex-inmates are looked upon negatively by the public," referring to the skills and education acquired while imprisoned, he added. "It's not enough to give these inmates an education because they will often be discriminated against and will not be given the same opportunities as

## AGREEMENT SIGNED



AMMAN (Star) — The National Mineral Water Company (Safa) two days ago, signed an agreement with the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), under which the RSS will undertake periodic quality control tests of the natural mineral water, produced by the company.

Signing the agreement for

the RSS was its Vice President for Industrial Services Arafat Al Tamimi, while it was signed for the company by its Director General Thabet Alwir. In the presence of the company's board of directors' Vice-Chairman Fuad Farraj, Director of Industrial Chemistry Department Murad Bino and a number of the department's researchers.

## Ramadan Contest Results

Congratulations to all our lucky (and clever) winners:

First, the grand prizes — Bilquis Kharouf wins a return flight Amman to Athens, and Atif Ismail Momany wins another return flight Amman to Cairo, both on Royal Jordanian Airlines.

Third to ninth prizes are awarded by Abdo Nakawa Company as follows: a set of sitting room furniture to Khaled Ibrahim Khawaldeh, from Taffieh, a Jumbo radio cassette recorder to Jawad Hamdi Gharalbeh, Irbid, and Swiss RS watches to Dr D. Krishnamurthy, Abdel-Salam Obeldat, Raled Mohammad Khassawneh, Julita Taha and Mohammed Mominul Hoque.

One year subscriptions to the Jerusalem Star go to Khalaf Al Qaisi, Lina Hamed, Kumar Mysore, Patricia Abu-Hassan and Mukarram Tikriti and six-month subscriptions go to Christine Mango, Mohammed Abu Al-Adi, Amjad Faydi, Said Mahmoud Tabib and Nadim Bannurah.

## The Answers

Week 1: The first verse of the Holy Qu'ran was revealed to Prophet Mohammed on c) 27 Ramadan. In the Hejri calendar Ramadan is the d) ninth month. The battle in which the Muslims achieved their first major victory over the infidels was a) Bader.

Week 2: Today the largest Muslim country in terms of population is b) Indonesia — Shame on the many contestants who missed this one: we had a story about Indonesia on the Ramadan page that week! The first "qibla" was the a) Aqsa Mosque. The capital of the Fatimid caliphate was b) Cairo.

Week 3: Prophet Mohammed was c) 40 years old when the first verses of the Qu'ran were revealed. Al-Awaa and Al-Khazray are names of two b) Arab tribes. The idol "Hubal" was brought to Mecca from a) Syria.

Week 4: The "year of the elephant" marked b) an Abyssinian invasion of Mecca. Jerusalem was first liberated by Muslims at the time of a) Omar Bin Al-Khatib. Qu'ran "Suras" are divided into two parts: a) those revealed in Mecca and Medina.



Grand Prize Winner Bilquis Kharouf is a Swish physician who has always dreamed of visiting Greece. Here she receives her prize from Features Editor Heidi Taylor.

Prize winners can collect vouchers for their prizes at the offices of the Jerusalem Star. Winners of subscriptions can look for them to begin the first week in July.

## Rifai re-affirms Jordan's stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict

LONDON (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai has said that if the proposed International peace conference on the Middle East convenes, Jordan will attend it as an independent, sovereign state, directly involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, along with all Arab parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and the five permanent members of the Security Council.

In an interview with the London based 'Al-Sharq Al-Awsat' newspaper, Mr Rifai said that His Majesty King Hussein had made very clear Jordan's position which is based on a pan-Arab stance towards the Arab-Israeli conflict. Mr Rifai referred to King Hussein's address to the Algiers Arab summit in which he said that Jordan will not substitute for the PLO, and will not represent the Palestinian people in any peace negotiations.

"When we talk about the Middle East problem, we are talking about the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the Palestinian issue. Therefore, Jordan will participate in the conference on the basis of its being an Arab state and a party to the conflict, and not as the only party involved with it," Mr Rifai was quoted as saying.

He added that Jordan insists on the participation of the PLO in the international conference and in any future negotiations because it represents the Palestinian dimension and the Palestinian people.

Mr Rifai stressed the importance of the participation of the PLO in the conference on equal footing with all other parties. The Prime Minister said that the form of participation could be agreed upon after the United Nations Secretary General sends an invitation to the PLO to participate in the event.

He added that King Hussein, in his speech in Algiers, reaffirmed Jordan's support for PLO's participation in the conference, either as an independent delegation, within a joint Arab delegation, or in any other form that could be agreed upon, and which would render the convening of the conference possible. The King stressed that the proposed international conference should not be a ceremonial one leading to direct Arab-Israeli negotiations, but should have an effective role in reaching a just and comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem.

Mr Rifai said that there are no



Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai

areas of disagreement between Jordan and the PLO. He said that the resolutions of the Algiers summit were adopted after discussions and agreement by all Arab leaders attending the summit, including King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat.

"Jordan's position is clear. We have no ambitions in any part of Palestine. Our ultimate objective is to liberate the land, and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their natural right to self-determination on their national soil. We support any Arab action aimed at obtaining these objectives," Mr Rifai said.

When asked if Jordan is preparing to introduce constitutional changes to disassociate itself from the West Bank, such as dissolving the parliament, Mr Rifai said this is not the right time for either asking or answering this question. "We should not rush things," he said.

He said that the convening of the international conference on the Middle East depends on a number of factors, paramount among which is an agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Without an agreement between the two giants, and without the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council, I don't think that invitations to the conference will be issued."

"What is needed" Mr Rifai stressed, "is not an American, Soviet, or British initiative. What is needed is a joint initiative by the five major powers, and especially by the Soviet Union and the United States."

He said that things will be clearer after the US presidential elections and the general elections in the Zionist state. "And

accordingly I cannot say that the conference will be held in the near future."

Mr Rifai stated that King Hussein had, in his speech before the Algiers summit, as well as on many previous occasions, that the United States, being the superpower which extends financial help to Israel, and supports it politically and strategically in a position to exercise pressure on Israel to force it to agree to participating in the international conference, on the basis of international legitimacy and resolutions which state the inadmissibility of occupying other peoples' land by force.

"So far," he said, "we have not noticed that the US is exercising any pressure on Israel to accept these principles, which are basic to any peaceful move towards settling conflict."

Mr Rifai said that the Algiers summit was a success — and the main reason behind its convening was the Palestinian uprising which King Hussein has described as a national revolt against occupation. He said the summit discussed the means of supporting the uprising and ensuring its continuity and has adopted resolutions to this end.

"Whenever Arab leaders meet, they discuss all issues of interest to the Arab Nation, and exchange views on pan-Arab actions against all the dangers facing our nation, and this has actually happened," he added.

The prime minister noted that the participation of King Fahd Bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia in the summit contributed to the success of the summit, and his proposals had a big impact on the resolutions.

As regards His Majesty's proposal for founding a pan-Arab deployment force, Mr Rifai pointed out that the proposal calls for the establishment of a joint Arab force that will be ready to face any danger threatening the Arab nation.

On the economic situation in Jordan, the Prime Minister said that the Jordanian dinar is strong and is stable adding that recent crisis was a result of currency speculation and had no objective grounds.

Mr Rifai said that Jordan enjoys stability and has no security problems. He said that the organization behind the recent bombings in Amman is a terrorist one to whose actions the world has become accustomed.

## Australian delegation concludes an 'informative visit'

By Lella Deeb  
Special to The Star

THE VISITS of Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and Foreign Minister Bill Hayden to the Middle East have prompted interest among both those in power and members of the opposition in Australia. The visits also inspired the thought that back-bench members of parliament should visit the Middle East to get a "broader understanding of the problems in the area and possible solutions for them."

In an interview with The Star, leader of the Australian Parliamentary Delegation, Labour Party Senator Malcolm Colston said: "This is a fact-finding mission. We are here to learn, and we will focus on the political problems of the area, although we have touched on some economic matters."

He added that exploring the Palestinian question was not the main aim of the visit to Jordan, in particular and to the region in general and that they were here to observe areas where Australia was involved, such as the Zarqa Basin Project and animal husbandry projects.

Colston said their Middle East tour includes Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt and the occupied territories and therefore he could not speak about what they had learned, particularly about the Palestinian issue, before completing the visit.

Colston said they all had a basic understanding of the Palestinian question, as they had been well-briefed before they left home. Some Australians support Israel, and some other support the Palestinians. Those who side with Israel do quite a lot of lobbying, but never as much as the United States, and are vocal at times, but both are important communities, he said, adding that "it is important to be able to discuss matters with them (both)."

Colston said that, after the re-

turn of the delegation, it would present a report to both houses of parliament, but he was doubtful if a debate would take place. The report would be presented by Mr. Braithwaite, and would be considered as a political paper. The government would be expected to respond, or at least comment on it, he said.

"I have certainly learned one thing from this trip: it is one thing to read briefing papers, and another to be in the country," he commented when asked if he had learned anything new.

"In Jordan, our talks gave us quite a depth of understanding and the same thing will happen on the other side, he said."

On the new aspects of the Palestinian problem, the delegation clearly learned how the Jordanian Government was trying to help Palestinians in the occupied territories and was a little surprised that they helped so much.

"Although parts of the territories are occupied by another power, the government was still willing to put so much of its budget into them as well," he said.

Seeing the Palestinian refugee camps in Syria and Jordan helped understand the situation better, as many did not understand what the camps looked like physically. He said that he was impressed with the desire of the refugees for education and that both teachers and students were doing a "good job" under very difficult circumstances and with little material resources.

"It seems that Palestinians realize that without education they cannot have the opportunities that highly educated people have," he said, adding, "I was interested to hear, as an educator, that the end results of marks in general are higher in the camps than in schools elsewhere, which indicates a higher regard for education."

## Chinese exhibition opens in Amman

AMMAN (Star) — Under the Patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Alia, the Chinese books and arts exhibition was inaugurated Wednesday at the Royal Cultural Centre. The one-week long exhibition comes under a three-part cultural protocol signed between China and Jordan.

At a press conference held on Monday, at the Chinese Embassy, the Chinese cultural attaché said the exhibition includes more than (3000) books and more than (1500) pieces of Chinese art.

The exhibition aims at increasing the Jordanian public's awareness of the Chinese cultural life and at boosting cultural exchanges between the two countries, he added.

At the press conference, director of the libraries and National Archives Department, Dr Ahmad Sharkas, said that the exhibition included a sector for Jordanian books which would not be for sale.

## FRENCH CULTURAL CENTRE

TEL. 637009, 636445

### FRENCH COURSES

Registration is now open at the French Cultural Centre for the following French courses:

- COURSES FOR CHILDREN - ALL LEVELS
- Beginning of classes: 26 June 1988
- End of classes: 4 August 1988
- On Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 8 a.m. till 12 noon.
- Each lesson will last one hour.
- A film festival for children will take place during this period.

### INTENSIVE COURSES FOR ADULTS - ALL LEVELS (afternoon)

## In Brief

Mr Haidar Mahmoud, a member of Amman Chamber of Commerce's Board of Directors, represented Jordan in the meeting of the General Assembly and the Board of Directors of Arab Belegium Lexemborg Chamber of Commerce which was held last week to discuss the Chamber's activities and commercial relations between Belgium and the Arab countries.

According to the Minister of Tourism Mr Zuhair Al-Jouni, Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai has approved the agreement concluded between the Ministry of Tourism and the Royal Jordanian Airlines (RJ), which transfers RJ's offices directors abroad with representing the Ministry of Tourism.

The agreement is in harmony with the ministry's new policy to upgrade Jordanian tourism marketing strategies.

The production of cigarettes in Jordan increased by 141 millions cigarettes in the first two months of this year compared with the same period in 1987. The amount of cigarettes produced in January and February 1988 amounted to 619.5 millions cigarettes compared with 467.5 million in 1987.

An Iraqi delegation arrived in Amman earlier this week, headed by the Iraqi Minister of Agriculture, to discuss scopes of co-operation between the two countries.

The Chamber of Commerce in Amman received an invitation for the 11th International Conference for Retail Traders, which is going to be held at Sydney, Australia, on 2 - 5 October 1988.

The Chamber also received an invitation for the Fourth Petroleum Conference for Pacific Countries, which is going to be convened at Singapore on 19 - 21 September 1988.

The Board of Directors of the Jordan Co-operative Organization held a meeting this week headed by the Chairman, Mr Marioud Al-Tal, where it discussed co-operative societies' applications for loan allocations and memberships.

The Cabinet approved the understanding memorandum on technical assistance presented by the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development.

The fund aims at conducting economic feasibility studies for the Electricity joint project between Jordan and Egypt.

An economic Jordanian delegation left for Iraq this week to find a solution for the experts letters of credit. The delegation will present the proposal of importing a variety of Iraqi products in order to cover the country's exports to Iraq.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

## Regent calls for internationalization of occupied land development programme

AMMAN (Star) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, has called for the internationalization of the programme for the development of the occupied territories in order to incorporate all Arab and foreign contributions into one stream which will guarantee that all kinds of assistance will reach people under Israeli occupation.

Speaking to a number of prominent Jordanian journalists Tuesday at the Royal Scientific Society, Prince Hassan said Jordan has no special monopoly over assistance programmes directed to the occupied territories. Jordan, he said, is working to create an organized framework to develop the Arab identity inside the occupied territories and to support the population in all fields.

Prince Hassan also called on all Jordanian economic sectors, especially the banking sector, to co-operate with the Central Bank of Jordan in dealing with problems of economic nature. He said that the private sector will assume a more active role in vitalizing the economy and that from this conviction the invest-



Prince Hassan

ment seminars were held in Tokyo and the United States lately with the participation of representatives from the private sector.

Regarding Jordan's foreign currency reserves, the Prince said that it was estimated at JD 380 million which is enough to

satisfy the country's imports for six months, while the public sector's reserves were estimated at JD 112 million and can meet the sector's requirements for at least two months.

Using audio-visual aids, the Crown Prince showed that Jordan has managed to save over JD 200 million in the last two years by cutting imports by JD 150 million and increasing exports by JD 50 million. Prince Hassan also emphasized the strength of the Jordanian dinar and the soundness of the Jordanian economy, saying that the problem of foreign currency exchange is an international one which will receive attention in the Toronto summit of the Seven Industrialized Powers.

The Prince called for the creation of an economic working team to act as an economic reference that aims at reviewing delicate economic matters and keeping a continuous dialogue on problems of economic nature. He also suggested that a similar system be created for the private sector, which in the end will lead to the setting up of a national economic charter.

The meeting was attended by the Foreign and the Information ministers, Court Minister, Central Bank Governor and Deputy, and other high-ranking Jordanian officials.

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## Regional Tenders

### • ALGERIA

**Thermal treatment.** Tender no 03/D/88. Supply of thermal treatment installation. Details from Entreprise Nationale des Matériaux de Travaux Publics (ENMTP), Unité Matériau de Béton, El-Harrach, Algiers. CD 27 June.

**Agro-industrial products.** Tender no 02/1/EX/88. Supply of agro-industrial products. Details from Entreprise Nationale des Matériaux de Travaux Publics (ENMTP), Unité Matériau de Béton, El-Harrach, Algiers. CD 19 June.

**Concrete factories.** Tender no 11 S.M. 88. Supply of two concrete factories with an hourly capacity of 40 cubic metres each, automatic controls, and two 80-tonne-capacity concrete silos. Details from Entreprise Nationale des Matériaux de Travaux Publics (ENMTP), Unité Matériau de Béton, El-Harrach, Algiers. CD 19 June.

**Electrical equipment.** Tender no 04/MR/88. Supply of electrical equipment. Details on payment of AD 300 from Entreprise Nationale des Matériaux de Travaux Publics (ENMTP), Unité Matériau de Béton, El-Harrach, Algiers. CD 19 June.

**Paper.** Tender no 01/88. Supply of paper. Details on payment of AD 200 from Entreprise Nationale des Arts Graphiques (ENAG), Unité Approvisionnement, PO Box 75, Zone Industrielle, Reghaia, Wilaya de Boumerdes. CD 18 June.

**Crystal glass-works.** Tender no 03/88/DG. Supply, installation and commissioning of machinery and equipment for a complete crystal glass production workshop. Details on payment of AD 200 from Entreprise Nationale des Verres & Abrasifs, Enava, Direction Générale, Rue Zourot Youcef El-Minzah (Ex-Canalet) 31130, Oran. CD 18 June.

Details of the following tender may be obtained from Entreprise Nationale de Sidérurgie (Sider), Compagnie Sidérurgique d'El-Hadjar, Division Approvisionnement, Service Communication, Coordination & programmation, PO Box 2056, Annaba:

**Medical equipment.** Tender no 8/4040/R5. Supply of medical equipment, including respiratory and cardiology equipment, haematologic, audiometric and ophthalmic equipment. Details on payment of AD 160. CD 27 June.

**Fire pump stations and weighbridges.** Supply of two fire pump stations and six weighbridges, each of 100-tonne capacity, for commercial quay at Dikhella port. Financed by the World Bank. Details from General Organization for Industrial & Mining Complexes, Algiers, tel. 82384 of un. CD 27 June.

**Agricultural machinery dealerships.** CD extension. Establishment of agricultural machinery dealerships. The dealer must be an official representative of a farm machinery manufacturer, or the distributor, the dealer, with agents, must operate a sufficiently extensive network of sales, repair and maintenance facilities with service stations and trained

staff within the project area; the dealer, with agent, must agree to provide the necessary after-sales service under the manufacturer's warranty; the dealer must maintain an adequate stock of spare parts determined on the basis of fast and slow-moving spares. Financed by the World Bank and the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund. Details from Project Executive Manager, Second Agricultural Development Project, Principal Bank for Development of Agricultural Credit, 110 Kasr el-Aini Street, Cairo. New CD 30 June.

**Agro-industrial project.** Supply and erection of El-Falaga Integrated agro-industrial project, including a dairy farm, a non-conventional feed processing plant and a dairy processing plant. Details on payment of EE 500 from Arabic Company for Agricultural Development, 7E-Lakany Street, Roxy, Heliopolis, Cairo. CD 11 July.

**Sewage works equipment.** CD extension. Supply and installation of mechanical and electrical treatment plants for 119 wastewater treatment plants. Details from National Organization for Potable Water & Sanitary Drainage (NOPWSD), Sixth Floor, Mogama Building, Tahrir Square, Cairo, telephone 549894, telex 83057 gossad un. New CD 8 August.

**Wood.** Supply of various kinds of wood to cover construction needs for 1988/89. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of EE 100 from Ailas General Construction Company, 18 Nabil el-Rihani Street, Cairo. CD 15 July.

### • ETHIOPIA

**Modems.** Tender no 8/88. Supply of modems, part of the sixth telecommunications development project. Financed by the International Development Association. Details on payment of EB 60 from Ethiopian Telecommunications Authority, Room 201, PO Box 1047, Addis Ababa, telex 21000 addis CD 13 July.

### • IRAQ

**Insecticide and rodent traps.** Tender no MED/8/1988. Supply of insecticide and rodent traps. Two years' deferred payment is preferred. Details from Information office, Directorate of Contracts & Purchases, Ministry of Defence, PO Box 582, Baghdad, telex 212202 min def ik, cable CONTEDEF BAGHDAD. CD 18 June.

**Chemicals and sizing materials.** Tender no 10-2/DEWA-88. Supply of chemicals and sizing materials. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 1 from State Establishment for Cotton Textiles, Ministry of Industry, Baghdad, telephone 23967, telex 217906 ik, cable NASEEKUT. CD 30 June.

Details of the following tender may be obtained from State Establishment for Cotton Textiles & Knitting, Ministry of Industry, Baghdad, telephone 23967, telex 217906 ik, cable NASEEKUT.

**Spools and snap-rings.** Tender no 23/1/88. Supply of plastic spools and snap-rings. Bid bond is 5 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of ID 1 CD 20 June.

### • MAURITANIA

**Airport works.** Prequalification. Carrying out the following works at Nouakchott airport, completing and equipping the terminal buildings, installing lighting at aircraft parking

lots and building runways. Financed by Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique. Details on payment of UM 3,000 or FF 250 from Le Représentant de L'Asecra, PO Box 205, Nouakchott, telephone 22252838 ext. 336, or Sofreavia, 77 Rue la Boétie, Paris 75008, France, telephone 42564579, telex 641380 sofavia. CD not stated.

### • PAKISTAN

**Condensate loading/transfer pump.** Tender no MPM/PP/008/88. Supply of condensate loading/transfer pumps with motors and starters. Bid bond is 2 per cent of tender price. Details on payment of Rs 100 from Materials & Purchasing Manager, Pakistan Petroleum, PIDC House, Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Road, PO Box 3942, Karachi, or from Resident Manager, Pakistan Petroleum, House no 12, F-3/3, Street no 72, Islamabad. CD 19 June.

**Coal tar enamel and synthetic primer.** Tender no SN-644/88. Supply of 2,000 tonnes of coal tar enamel grade 105/8 and 20,150 litres of synthetic primer type B. Financed by the World Bank. Details on payment of Rs 200 from Purchase & Stores Manager, Sul Northern Gas Pipelines, Escorts House, 28 Davis Road, Lahore. CD 20 June.

Details of the following three tenders may be obtained from General Manager (Commercial), Pakistan Machine Tool Factory, Landhi, Karachi 34:

**Differential casing.** Tender no PUF-H88-08770. Supply of differential casing (casing). Details on payment of RS 200. CD 29 June.

**Steel forgings.** Tender no PUF-088-07370. Supply of steel forgings. Details on payment of RS 200. CD 4 July.

**Castings.** Tender no PUF-H88-07300. Supply of castings. Details on payment of RS 200. CD 29 June.

### • SAUDI ARABIA

**Catering.** Tender no 13-1408/08. Two years' provision of catering services, including food, to special battalion staff in Jeddah, Riyadh and Taif. Details on payment of SR 1,000 from National Guard 11423, telephone 4912400, telex 401084 nard sa/400589 mod-per sa. CD 19 June.

**Catering.** Tender no 2. Three years' provision of catering services, including food, to students. Details on payment of SR 10,000 from King Fahd Security College, Riyadh. CD 2 July.

**Fuel and telecommunications equipment.** Three years' supply of fuel for cars and equipment in telecommunications district. Details on payment of SR 200 from Saudi Telecommunications Department, Taif. CD 28 June.

**Building construction.** Tender no 25. Construction of temporary administration buildings. Details on payment of SR 5,000 from King Saud University, University of King Saud, Riyadh, P.O. Box 2454, Riyadh 11451, telephone 401019 ksu sa. CD 12 July.

**Building cleaning.** Cleaning of Hase education directorate building. Details on payment of SR 50 from Directorate of Education, Hase, telephone 5826289, CD 20 June.

**Building cleaning and maintenance.** Maintenance and cleaning of municipal and rural affairs directorate buildings in the north. Details on payment of SR 500 from Directorate of Municipal & Rural Affairs, Al-Jouf, Northern Province, telephone 8241894, CD 20 June.

**Landscaping.** Provision of landscaping, including organization of roadsides, etc. Details on payment of SR 50 from Unalzh Municipality, Unalzh, telephone 3841313, CD 18 June.

**Asphalting and lighting.** Provision of temporary asphalting and lighting in Baha. Details on payment of SR 1,000 from Directorate of Municipal & Rural Affairs, Abha, Southern Region, telephone 2246280/2246282, CD 18 June.

**Electricity network expansion.** Expansion of electricity lines in Asir villages. Details on payment of

SR 2,000 from Saudi Consolidated Electric Company (Secco), P.O. Box 616, Abha, telephone 2244900, telex 801144/900134 south sa. CD 20 August.

**Slaughterhouse O&M.** Carrying out one to three years' operation and maintenance (O&M) of Al-Moslem model slaughterhouse in Mina and semi-automatic slaughterhouse no 1 in Mina. Details from Islamic Development Bank, Khuzam Gardens, P.O. Box 5925, Jeddah 21432, telephone 6361400, telex 601137/-601407 lsdh sa, cable BANKI SLAMI. CD 4 July.

### • SUDAN

**Dam renovation.** Supply and delivery to the Sennar dam site of the following plant, part of the Sennar dam renovation works project: lot 1 a) two mobile concrete mixers; b) one rock drill; c) three sets of grouting equipment; d) one mobile concrete mixer; e) one mobile generator; f) one mobile crane; g) one set of blast-cleaning equipment; and h) two sets of airless spray painting equipment; lot 2 a) two station-wagons, and b) two mobile trucks; and lot 3) one mobile crane with a capacity of 25 tonnes-plus. The order includes supply of five years' spare parts, and provision of on-site training for plant operatives and engineering maintenance staff. Companies may bid for any or all of the three lots. Financed by the Saudi Fund for Development. Details on payment of £100 and available from 1 July, from Consulting Engineers to the Irrigation & Hydraulic Resources Ministry, Cooke Blizard, Royal Oak House, Brighton Road, Furrey, Surrey CR2 2BG, UK, telex 947020 coodes g. CD not stated.

**Railway equipment and services.** Supply of the following for the reorganization and rehabilitation of railway operations, part of the railways emergency recovery programme: 1) equipment, spare parts and materials; 2) consultancy services; and 3) training. Financed by the International Development Association. Details from General Manager, Sudan Railways Corporation, P.O. Box 1812, Khartoum, telex 22476, cable HADID KHARTOUM. CD not stated.

**Steel pipes.** Tender no 3881. Supply of steel pipes. Bid and performance bonds are \$3,500 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$7. CD 30 June.

**Compressor turbine.** Tender no 3985. Supply of Buehler compressor turbine. Bid and performance bonds are \$400 and 10 per cent of contract price. CD 30 June.

### • SYRIA

Details of the following 13 tenders may be obtained from Military Construction Establishment, P.O. Box 3108, Damascus, telephone 816104, telex 411336 milico sy:

**Convectors.** Tender no 3973. Supply of convectors. Bid and performance bonds are \$2,440 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$4. CD 30 June.

**Hot water acceleration pumps.** Tender no 3974. Supply of hot water acceleration pumps. Bid and performance bonds are \$4,300 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$10. CD 30 June.

**Gas-oil burners.** Tender no 3975. Supply of gas-oil burners. Bid and performance bonds are \$150 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$2. CD 30 June.

**Dry material chain.** Tender no 3976. Supply of dry material chain. Bid and performance

bonds are \$620 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$3. CD 30 June.

**Aerotherms.** Tender no 3977. Supply of aerotherms. Bid and performance bonds are \$200 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$3. CD 30 June.

**PVC granules.** Tender no 3978. Supply of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) granules. Bid and performance bonds are \$6,200 and 10 per cent of contract price. CD 30 June.

**Hot water acceleration pump and electric pump.** Tender no 3979. Supply of hot water acceleration pump and electric pump. Bid and performance bonds are \$2 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$2. CD 30 June.

**Cast iron boiler and burners.** Tender no 3980. Supply of cast iron boiler and burners. Bid and performance bonds are \$3,300 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$7. CD 30 June.

**Cast iron radiators.** Tender no 3981. Supply of cast iron radiators. Bid and performance bonds are \$11,850 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$24. CD 30 June.

**Motor conveyor belts.** Tender no 3982. Supply of motor conveyor belts. Bid and performance bonds are \$3,000 and 10 per cent of contract price. CD 30 June.

**Air treatment unit.** Tender no 3983. Supply of air treatment unit. Bid and performance bonds are \$330 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$2. CD 30 June.

**Steel pipes.** Tender no 3984. Supply of steel pipes. Bid and performance bonds are \$3,500 and 10 per cent of contract price. Details on payment of \$7. CD 30 June.

**Compressor turbine.** Tender no 3985. Supply of Buehler compressor turbine. Bid and performance bonds are \$400 and 10 per cent of contract price. CD 30 June.

### • UAE

**Distribution boards.** Tender no WED-T/PO/406-10/88. Supply and delivery of electricity distribution boards to stores in Abu Yas and Al-Ain. Details on payment of Dh 500 from Purchase Section, Department of Water & Electricity, Al-Fash Street, P.O. Box 219, Abu Dhabi, telephone 721500/822181, telex 22388 am. CD 20 June.

Details of the following two tenders may be obtained from Emirates Telecommunications Corporation (Etisalat), Fourth Floor, Dhabhi Commercial Bank Building, Shaikh Zayed II Street, P.O. Box 3838, Abu Dhabi, telephone 283333, telex 22135 etico sa, cable ITISALATHO.

**Fire-alarm system.** Tender no 468/88. Supply of integrated fire-alarm system for buildings in Abu Dhabi. Details on payment of Dh300. CD 28 June.

**Coaxial cable.** Tender no 478/88. Supply of coaxial cable. Details on payment of Dh300. CD 28 June.

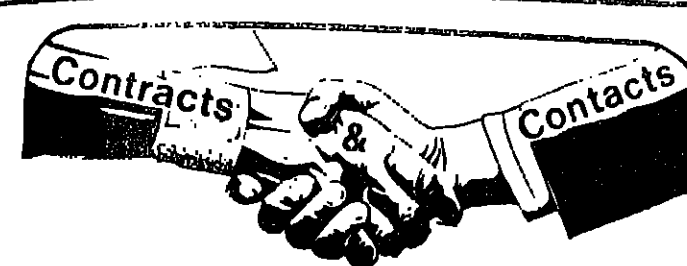
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For further information:

Intrasurance Ltd  
P.O. Box 4260  
Gartenstrasse 120  
4002 Basel  
Switzerland

18 JUNE 1988



**TENDER NOS. 24/D/88, 25/D/88, 26/D/88, 27/D/88, and 28/D/88.** Construction work for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Engineering Affairs Directorate for JD 125, JD 125, JD 50, JD 125, and JD 50 respectively. Closing date: 30 June 1988.

**TENDER FOR sewage system work** for the Directorate of Education, Al-Ramtha. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Dept. for JD 10. Closing date: 23 June 1988.

**TENDER FOR road construction work** for Jerash District Civil Service Dept. Tender documents are available at the Dept. for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 19 June 1988.

**(RE-INVITATION).** Tender for road construction work for Al-Mafraq Governorate. Tender documents are available at the Municipal, Village, and Environment Affairs Directorate for JD 5. Closing date: 18 June 1988.

**TENDER NO. M/17/88.** Road construction work for Ma'an Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate for JD 10. Bond: JD 1,500. Closing date: 18 June 1988.

**TENDER NO. 48/88.** Internal road construction for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Dept. for JD 10. Bond: JD 600. Closing date: 29 June 1988.

**TENDERS FOR the supply of the following:** for the General Supplies Dept. (tender numbers, subjects, documents, prices and closing dates are mentioned respectively):

- (1) 315/88, typing machines and stencil cutters, JD 20, 4 July 1988.
- (2) 289/88, personnel micro-computers, JD 20, 4 July 1988.
- (3) 215/88, maintenance of T.V. studio(1), JD 5, 27 June 1988.
- (4) 285/88, facsimile machines, JD 20, 11 July 1988.

**TENDER FOR road construction work** for Ham Village Council, Irbid. Tender documents are available at the Council's Secretariat for JD 15. Bond: JD 800. Closing date: 18 June 1988.

**TENDER NO. 5/88.** Supply of surveying equipment and forestry equipment for the Ministry of Agriculture Projects Directorate. Tender documents are available at the Supplies Dept. for JD 10. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 25 June 1988.

**TENDER NO. 19/88.** Supply of disposable cups for the Jordanian University. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 4 July 1988.

**TENDER NO. 20/88.** Laundry work for the Jordanian University. Tender documents are available at the Central Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: JD 500. Closing date: 4 July 1988.

**TENDER NOS. 64/88 and 49/88.** Construction work for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Dept. for JD 15. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 19 June 1988.

**TENDER NOS. 50/88, 51/88, and 52/88.** Construction work for the Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Buildings Dept. for JD 15. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 19 June 1988.

**TENDER NO. SG/Sh L/furniture/88/8.** Supply of furniture for the Jordan Armed Forces/Royal Engineering Corp. Tender documents are available at the

Sales Committee. Closing date: 20 June 1988.

**TENDER NO. 4/1988.** Maintenance work for the Directorate of Health, Jerash. Tender documents are available at the Directorate for JD 10. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 18 June 1988.

**TENDERS FOR the supply of the following:** for the General Supplies Dept. (tender numbers, subjects, documents, prices and closing dates are mentioned respectively):

- 1) 236/88, anti-oil pollution equipment, JD 50, 15 July 1988.
- 2) 246/88, study-aid films, JD3, 22 June 1988.
- 3) 254/88, electrical fans, JD 5, 20 June 1988.
- 4) 303/88, computers, JD 20, 18 July 1988.
- 5) 308/88, meteorology equipment, JD 3, 8 July 1988.
- 6) 311/88, nuclear absorption equipment, JD 10, 12 July 1988.
- 7) 314/88, nursing and sewing equipment, JD 5, 9 July 1988.

**TENDER NO. 19/88.** Construction work for the Ministry of Supply. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Secretariat for JD 15. Closing date: 26 June 1988.

**(RE-INVITATION).** Tender for road construction work for West Theban Villages Council. Tender documents are available at the Council's Secretariat — Theban Municipality, for JD 5. Bond: five per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 19 June 1988.

**TENDER NOS. 5/88, 6/88, and 7/88.** Maintenance work for the Directorate of Education, South Al-Mazar District. Tender documents are available at the Central Buildings Dept. for JD 5, JD 2, and JD 2 respectively. Bonds: JD 250, JD 75, and JD 70 respectively. Closing date: 20 June 1988.

**TENDER NO. 40/88.** Supply and installation of washing equipment for Al-Eman Hospital, Aljoum, Ministry of Health. Tender documents are available at the Transport and Mechanics Dept. for JD 10. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 22 June 1988.

**TENDER NO. 77/88.** Supply of construction materials for the Authority of Mineral Resources. Tender documents are available at the Sales and Contracts Dept. Bond: three per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 19 June 1988.

**TENDER NO. 14/88.** Publishing school text books for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5. Closing date: 19 June 1988.

**THREE TENDERS** for road construction work for Al-Zarqa Governorate. Tender documents are available at the Municipal, Village and Environment Affairs Directorate for JD 10 each. Bonds: JD 1000, JD 350 and JD 150. Closing date: 20 June 1988.

**TENDER NOS. MF/37/88, MF/38/88, MF/39/88, MF/40/88, MF/41/88, and MF/35/88.** Road construction work for Al-Mafraq Directorate of Works. Tender documents are available at the Directorate for JD 15 for the first two tenders, and JD 10 for the other four tenders. Bonds: JD 600, JD 800, JD 480, JD 280, JD 250, and JD 250. Closing date: 21 June 1988.

**TENDER NO. 64/88.** Supply of an apparatus for measuring the percentage of oxygen dissolved in water, for the Royal Scientific Society. Tender documents are available at the Tenders Committee's Secretariat for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of offer's value. Closing date: 2 July 1988.

**TELEPHONE NUMBERS:** University of Jordan 679134, Ministry of Public Works 688481, General Supplies Department 641495, Ministry of Education 689181/12 lines, Ministry of Health 686131/10 lines, Royal Scientific Society 644700/701, Arab Potash Co. 686165, Royal Jordanian 679263, Jordan Cement Factories 685105, Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. 680144, Jordan Electricity Authority 816515, Water Authority 686111, Directorate of Buildings 649145/642842.

18 JUNE 1988

## Financial Market Weekly Report

## Prices up

By Dina Al-Zorba  
Star Financial Market Analyst

ALTHOUGH the trading volume average decreased this week by 5.7 per cent, the average number of shares and contracts increased by 21.8 per cent and one per cent respectively, compared with last week's tradings.

This week a total of 1,567,873 shares was handled, recording a total market volume of JD 1,429,958, divided among 1,849 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 285.991 per day. In the Over-The-Counter market, a total of 121,080 shares was handled, at a total trading volume of JD 43,998.

The shares of 87 companies were traded, classified as follows:

Share of Market	This Week	Last Week +	Price		Weekly Entries	
			-	0	Total	Banks
Banks	25.251%	34.079%	11	6	2	19
Insurance	2.543%	0.887%	2	2	-	4
Services	14.000%	4.290%	6	4	4	14
Industrials	58.204%	60.740%	12	10	8	30
Total:			31	22	14	67
						221

The daily trading volume, as proportionate to the total market (1,429,958), was as follows:

	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
7.6.88	7.6.88	8.6.88	11.6.88	12.6.88	13.6.88
28.080%	31.675%	13.471%	17.321%	9.470%	

**Last Week**

20.966%	24.385%	17.919%	18.415%	18.332%
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Prominent firms, whose shares were traded in the market, were as follows (share of sector, share of market):

— Arab Aluminium Ind. 33.703%, 19.616% — Dar Al-Sha'ab 78.204%, 10.948% — Intermed. Petro-Chem 12.121, 7.055% — Fin. & Cr. Corp. 27.071%, 6.836% — Nat. Steel 11.479%, 6.881% — Darco 20.755%, 5.240% — Jo. Cement Fac. 7.048%, 4.102% — Arab Bank 14.079%, 3.555% — Arab Life & Accident 68.040%, 1.756% — Jo. Securities Corp. 6.773%, 1.710% — Jo. Electricity 7.876%, 1.102% — United Ins. 24.977%, 8.35% — Jo. Nat. Lines 3.813%, .505% — Petra Projects 3.514%, .492% — Yarmouk Ins. & Re. In. 5.748%, 0.146% — Philadelphia Ins. .236%, .006%

The following is a presentation of the sector

## Euro - Deposit Rates

S	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	£
1 M	7 1/2	3 1/4	10	7 3/8	3 15/16	2 15/16	4
2 M	7 9/16	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 7/16	3 15/16	2 15/16	4
3 M	7 5/8	3 1/2	10 1/2	7 1/2	4 1/16	3	4
6 M	7 7/8	3 3/4	10 3/4	7 11/16	4 1/8	3 1/16	4 1/8
9 M	8 1/8	3 7/8	11	7 15/16	4 3/8	3 1/8	4 1/8
1 Year	8 3/8	4 1/16	11 3/8	8 1/8	4 9/16	3 3/16	4 3/16
2 Years	8 3/4	4 1/2					9 M
3 Years	9 1/8	5 1/8					8 7/16
4 Years	9 1/4	5 7/16					1 Year
5 Years	9 1/2	5 3/4					8 3/4

Source: Finance and Credit Corp., (FCC), Amman.

## Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E Dirham
1 MTH	7 11/16-8/16	8 3/4-1/4	7 1/2-5/8	7 1/4-6 7/8
2 MTH	7 15/16-11/16	8 3/4-1/4	7 5/8-3/4	7 3/8-7
3 MTH	8-7/8	8 3/4-1/4	7 3/4-7	7 1/2-1/8
6 MTH	8 3/16-8	8 3/4-1/4	7 7/8-7	7 3/4-3/8
1 YEAR	8 3/8-1/8	8 3/4-1/4	8-7 1/4	8-7 1/2

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.S.U. Bahrain, Spot 15.6.88

## Dollar - Gold

	Monday 13/6/88	Friday 10/6/88	Monday 6/6/88
DEM	1.7241	1.7180	1.7184
SFR	1.4424	1.4365	1.4360
FRF	5.7285	5.8040	5.8160
DFL	1.9345	1.9280	1.9298
LIT	1,281.75	1,278.50	1,278.75
CAS	1.2203	1.2191	1.2305
YEN	125.19	124.85	126.07
£	1.8185	1.8175	1.8005
GOLD	449.00	458.20	464.40
SILVER	7.02	7.17	7.28

## Exchange Rates

	Buy	JD (FILS)	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	95.8	96.8	\$	358.00	360.00
L.Lira	0.104	0.108	£	640.1	646.5
S.Lira	117	121	DEM	207.3	208.4
I.Dinar	155	165	SFR	248.2	250.7
K.Dinar	1300	1310	FRF	61.3	61.9
E.Pound	160	170	YEN(100)	282.5	285.3
UAE Dh	97.5	98.5	DFL	184.8	186.4
Q. Riyal	98.5	99.5	SKR	59.2	59.8
O.Riyal	980	940	LIT(100)	27.9	28.2
B.Dinar	950	980	BFL(10)	99.2	100.2

## Corporate Scene

## 818 million CBJ reserves in March

AMMAN (Star) — Reserves of gold and foreign currencies in Jordan amounted to JD 818 million in March, of which JD 325 million at the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ). JD 379 million at the commercial banks, and JD 21 million at the various financial institutions.

According to the CBJ monthly statistical bulletin, the reserves of gold at the bank amounted to JD 85.8 million, the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) amounted

to JD 5.1 million, the foreign currencies amounted to JD 42.6 million, and there was JD 211.2 million in other foreign assets.

In fact, the reserve money increased in March by JD 4.8 million compared with February 1988.

Money in circulation, for the same month, amounted to JD 687.8 million, and the deposits of public corporations amounted to JD 645,000.

## Amman Financial Market

THE FOLLOWING is a list of 67 companies which traded at the Amman Financial Market, listed in the following order: 1- 31 companies whose share prices increased, 32 - 53 companies whose share prices decreased, and 54 - 67 companies which had no change in the price of their shares:

	Opening	Closing	Change
1. Arab Bank	114.000	114.000	+250
2. Jo. Nat. Bank	2.530	2.570	+040
3. Bank of Jordan	15.200	15.300	+100
4. Ind. Dev. Bank	1.500	1.510	+010
5. Housing Bank	1.720	1.740	+020
6. Jo. Gulf Bank	1.200	1.230	+030
7. Jo. Islamic Bank	1.720	1.750	+030
8. Jo. Securities Corp.	.780	.770	-010
9. Jo. Inv. & Fin. Corp.	1.990	2.000	+010
10. Fin. & Cr. Corp.	.530	.540	+010
11. Nat. Portfolio Securities	.720	.730	+010
12. Yarmouk Ins. & Re-ins.	1.070	1.100	+030
13. Philadelphia Ins.	.850	.860	+010
14. Jo. Electricity	1.490	1.510	+020
15. Dar Al-Sha'ab	.430	.480	+050
16. Int. Contracting & Inv.	.180	.190	+010
17. Jo. Himeh Mineral	.790	.800	+010
18. Jo. Press & Pub./Ad-Dustour	2.000	2.150	+150
19. Jo. Gulf R.Es Inv.Corp.	.290	.300	+010
20. Tobacco & Cigarettes	14.000	14.100	+100
21. Jo. Cement Fac.	1.130	1.150	+020
22. Jo. Phosphate Mines	2.350	2.380	+030
23. Jo. Petroleum Ref.	7.270	7.340	+070
24. Ind. Com. & Agr.	1.280	1.270	-010
25. Jo. Ceramic Ind.	1.080	1.100	+020
26. Jo. Print. & Pack.	4.010	4.050	+040
27. Jo. Paper & Cardboard Fac.	3.000	3.070	+070
28. Jo. Glass Ind.	.980	.990	+010
29. Jo. Chem. Ind.	1.480	1.540	+060
30. Aladdin	.180	.190	+010
31. Nat. Cable & Wire Mgt.	.980	.980	+020
32. Jo. Kwt. Bank	1.480	1.480	-010
33. Petra Bank	1.950	1.940	-010
34. Jo. Fin. House	.980	.930	-050
35. R.Es. Inv. Co.	.410	.400	-010
36. Darco	.480	.460	-020
37. Inma For Inv. & Fin.	.550	.510	-040
38. Arab Life & Accident Ins.	1.050	1.000	-050
39. United Ins.	.950	.930	-020
40. Jo. Hotels & Tour.	2.500	2.300	-200
41. Irbid Electricity	.980	.930	-050
42. Jo. Nat. Lines	.870	.860	-010
43. Tel./Jiro, Eq. Hire	.780	.780	-010
44. Arab Pharm. Mgt.	1.880	1.970	+090
45. Jo. Dairy	1.030	1.010	-020
46. Jo. Pipe Mgt.	1.180	1.170	-010
47. Jo. Spin. & Weav.	.770	.760	-010
48. Dar Al-Dawa	1.500	1.480	-020
49. Arab Aluminium Ind.	1.700	1.680	-020
50. Nat. Steel	2.750	2.690	-060
51. Universal Chem. Ind.	1.590	1.550	-040
52. Jo. Rock Wool	.830	.810	-020
53. Jo. Wood Ind.	1.170	1.100	-070
54. Arab Jo. Inv. Bank	2.100	2.100	0
55. Nat. Fin. Inv.	1.800	1.800	0
56. Petra Projects	.680	.680	0
57. Livestock & Poultry	.770	.770	0
58. Gen. Inv.	1.270	1.270	0
59. Jo. Press / Al-Rai	3.500	3.500	0
60. Jo. Tanning	2.000	2.000	0
61. Public Mining Co.	1.300	1.300	0
62. Arab Chemical Detergent Ind.	4.000	4.000	0
63. Jo. Lime & Silc. Brick Ind.	.230	.230	0
64. Intermed. Petro-Chem.	1.270	1.270	0
65. Nat. Ind.	.380	.380	0
66. Jo. Ind. & Match.	.840	.840	0
67. Jo. Sulpho-Chem.	2.670	2.670	0

## Kuwait Financial Market

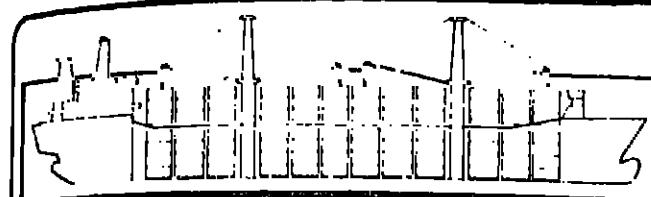
THE FOLLOWING IS a list of the stock closing prices at the Kuwait Financial Market as quoted by Al-Qabas on 13 June 1988, compared with the previous closing:

Kwt. Nat. Bank	0.880	+0.010
Gulf Bank	0.355	+0.005
Com. Bank	0.275	+0.020
Kwt. Ahil Bank	0.295	+0.005
Kwt. & M.E. Bank	0.310	+0.005
R.Es. Bank	0.385	+0.005
Barqan Bank	0.255	+0.011
Kwt. House of Finance	0.435	+0.010
Kwt. Investment	0.178	+0.004
I.F.A.	0.108	0
Kwt. Pearl Inv.	0.114	0
Kwt. R. Es.	0.230	+0.008
United R. Es.	0.114	0
Kwt. Projects	0.085	0
Nat. Ind.	0.480	0
Public Stores	0.178	+0.004
Com. Mkt. Cmpx.	0.021	-0.0005
Mobile Tel.	0.405	+0.005
Kwt. Computers	0.198	0
Livestock T.T.	0.224	0
Kwt. Foods	0.290	-0.010
Bahrain Int. Bank	0.068	0
Bahrain & M.E. Bank	0.047	-0.001
Coast Inv.	0.100	-0.002
Arab Inv.	0.0385	-0.0005

## Non-Kuwaiti Companies

Bahrain Int. Bank	0.068	0
Bahrain & M.E. Bank	0.047	-0.001
Coast Inv.	0.100	-0.002
Arab Inv.	0.0385	-0.0005

18 JUNE 1988



## vessels calling on Aqaba Port

## Amin Kavar &amp; Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
Black Sea (Ro-Ro)	SDP	Ryshkany	20/5/88
Australia (Cont. + Ro-Ro)	Baltic	Smolensk	27/5/88
Yugoslavia + Med. (Conts.)	Jadranska	Pharos	21/5/88
		A. Trader	31/5/88
		P.S. Odrad	24/6/88
Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	Kota Maju	9/8/88
		Kota Waruna	18/8/88
		Kota Wijaya	30/8/88
		Kota Berani	30/8/88
QOT + North Continent of Europe (Conts.)	D.S.R.	Sigmund Jaeshn	18/5/88
		Pfritzwalk	8/8/88
		Sigmund Jaeshn	27/6/88
Europe (Ro-Ro)	Hual	Hual Tracer	22/5/88
		Ronmoku Maru	28/5/88
		Hual Tribute	18/6/88
		Hual Carmencita	15/6/88
		Wl. Lokietek	4/6/88
Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL		
North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Oasis		T.S.
	Liberty/NVOCC		T.S.
	Conlito		T.S.
Egypt-Red Sea	Kawar Egypt	Jarash	4/6/88
China	Cosco	Sining Shan	4/6/88
India + Pakistan	Jugolnija	Kastav	1/8/88
Romania	Navrom	Tirgoviste	11/8/88
Brazil	Kommar	Marble Highway	20/5/88

## Arab Containers Services Co.

— R.M.S. Laguna. Voyage No. 46, departing Venice 6 May, Ravenna 7 May, arriving Aqaba 16 May 1988

— R.M.S. Stephan J. Voyage No. 48, departing Venice 6 June, Ravenna 7 June, arriving Aqaba 17 June 1988.

— R.M.S. T.B.N. Voyage No. 49, departing Ravenna 15 June, Venice 17 June, arriving Aqaba 27 June 1988

— Thames. Capitan Son Voyage No. 5, departing Brazilian ports 31 March, arriving Aqaba 21 May 1988

— Thames. Trident Eagle. Voyage No. 6, departing Brazilian ports 2 April, arriving Aqaba 5 May 1988

— Thames. Eastern Wiseman. Voyage No. 7, departing Brazilian ports 13 May, arriving Aqaba 14-22 June 1988.

— Thames. Trident Dusk. Voyage No. 8, departing Brazilian ports 25 May, arriving Aqaba 8 July 1988

— Thames. Trident Eagle. Voyage No. 9, departing Brazilian ports 30 June, arriving Aqaba 20 August 1988

## T. Gargour &amp; Fils

## Red Sea Area Services

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Far East - (Container + Conv.)	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines	Anthos	11/08/88
		Malayo Maru	20/08/88
		Eastern Harmony	30/08/88
		Trident Energy	08/07/88
		Concord Ibuki	16/07/88
		Arc Aelos	04/08/88
B) South Europe - (Container + Conv.)	Sudan Shipping Line Ltd.	Blue Nile V.5/88	25/06/88
		White Nile V.5/88	01/07/88
		Blue Nile V. 6/88	14/07/88
C) South Europe - East Africa - (Container + Ro-Ro)	Lloyd Triestino Line	Jolly Amantio	19/06/88
		Duino V. 6/88	24/06/88
		Sietiana	20/07/88
		Duino V. 8/88	08/08/88
D) U.S.A.-Canada Australia (Bulk)	Gearbulk Line	Northern Light	09/06/88
		O Navigator	12/06/88
		Apollis	02/07/88
		F. Duffann	20/07/88
		Mearak Sabarak	25/07/88
		Allogre	17/08/88
E) North Cont. Ports - (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	Alain LD	17/07/88
		Lisa	25/08/88
F) Red Sea Ports - (Conv.)	Pan Arab Line	Aldrisal V. 6/88	11/06/88
		Aldrisal V. 7/88	18/06/88
		Aldrisal V. 8/88	23/06/88
		Aldrisal V. 9/88	30/06/88
		Aldrisal V. 10/88	10/07/88

## Jordan National Lines

— HITTEEN in Aqaba 26 April 7 May 1988 Dates R/V 27-02-07 05. SB 31 03-03 05 Duration R/V 71 days. SB 38 days

— EPIDIM JUNIOR III in Aqaba 23 May 1 June Dates R/V 07 04-01 06 SB 17 04-01 06 Duration R/V 56 days. SB 35 days

— HITTEEN II in Aqaba 13 June 24 June Dates R/V 07 05 -- 24 06 SB 21 05-24 06 Duration R/V 50 days. SB 35 days

The above three vessels are enroute Suez Canal. (Al-haramhill discharging in Bremen 21 02 88. Hitten discharging Nordham 23 03 88. 27 03 88. Elom Junior III discharging Taragona 12 04 88 13 04 88. Antwerp. Bremen. Sheerness. Suez Canal and finally Aqaba)

## Foreign companies

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of international companies, wishing to establish import & export ties with Jordanian firms. Interested companies may initiate direct contacts at their addresses accordingly:

Shah Foods Limited, D-7, Lash Nagar 2nd Floor, Delhi - 110006, Pakistan. (Varieties)

Saba Enterprises, A-51, Kerim Centre, Phase II, 1st Floor, Abul Kalam Road, Sadder, Karachi-2, Pakistan. (Varieties)

Wintex (Private) Limited, 212, Chamber Street, Sheikh-E-Lia, P.O. Box 6287, Karachi - 2, Pakistan. (Materials)

Farman Industries Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 3018, Taipei-Taiwan. (Polymer purification machines)

Orient Corporation, P.O. Box 50-1007, Taipei, Taiwan. (Varieties)

Leaser Industries, 2, Rukhsana Street, Off. Sharada Faisal, Pakistan. (Leather clothes)

Symbo Enterprises Limited, 57/5, Rampart Row, Bombay Bazar, Karachi-2, Pakistan. (Mat-Insurance)

A.S. Humayun & Company, P.O. Box No. 3124, Karachi-29, Pakistan. (Varieties)

Al-Hamed International, 7th Floor, Room No. 5, Office Tower, Rimpas Plaza, M.A. Jinnah Road, Karachi, Pakistan. (Varieties)

Pakistan Prospecting Syndicate, Trading House, 8 Rehmat Marston, Gundli Street, Bohrapur, G.P.O. Box No. 782, Karachi-1, (Henna)

Gulshan Carpet Industries Limited, 10 Culberg Road, P.O. Box 3081, Cumburg, Lahore, Pakistan. (Carpets)

Sana Corporation, S-41 Sea Breeze Plaza Sharada Faisal, Karachi 04013, Pakistan. (Varieties)

S. Mohammad Bashir Mohammad Anis, Bhagat Street, P.O. Box No. 4392, Karachi, Pakistan. (Leather, plastic and rubber)

Zaher Corporation, 2-H.M. Centre, 1st Floor, Murad Khan Road, Jodia Bazar, Karachi, (Materials)

Pak Export Enterprises Co., P.O. Box 5414, Karachi - 2, (Seeds)

Care Worldwide Trader, Inc., P.O. Box 136, Baguio City 0201, Philippines. (Raw materials)

Philippine Museum Promotion and Placement Agency Inc., Suite 320, Regina Bldg., 308 Escolta, Sta. Cruz, Manila, Philippines. (Insurance)

Agape International Marketing Services, Inc., P.O. Box 5178, Mape, Makati M.M., Philippines. (Varieties)

Echelon Resources Corporation, Mca. P.O. Box 9328, Pasong Tamo St., Makati 3116, Philippines. (Varieties)

L. Namere, Commercial Counselor, Embassy of The Hungarian People's Republic, P.O. Box 3441, Amman - Jordan. (Food industry machinery)

Oman Wood Industry and Trade Co., Kirkpatrik Sok. 13/1, Kankaya, Ankara - Turkey. (Pressed wood)

Bahar Insaat, Belediye Dugun Salonu No. 8, Kosadasi - Turkey





## Reem Yasin's Cinema Corner

### Cinema of the Land of the Million Martyrs

ALGERIA, THE "Land of the Million Martyrs" has been featuring quite prominently in the news of all the Arab countries over the past week. Like its history and the heroism of its people, Algerian cinema is also quite distinguished. Many of its films have distinctive artistic qualities that have earned worldwide recognition and reaped international awards.

Unlike any other cinema in the Arab world, the Algerian cinema started neither on the purely artistic level nor on a commercial basis. It stemmed directly from the national struggle for liberation, and was used as a political medium to reflect and motivate heroism. Totally conducted by the state, it is an example of contemporary "agitational cinema."

The progress of the seventh art in Algeria falls into two rather distinct stages. The first was led by the school of pioneer directors, best represented by Mohammed Lakhdar Hamina and Ahmed Rashid. The second school is led by a younger generation of directors such as Ali Mazef and Merzak Allouache.

The first generation of filmmakers produced mainly war films, or rather epics, reflecting the glories and heroism of the national liberation war. It was a war that lasted seven years and cost the country one million "martyrs" — one tenth of its population.

Some of the most outstanding films of this stage are "Wind From the Aures" and "Chronicle of the Years of Heat" — both directed by Hamina. The latter is the only Arabic film to date to have won the Cannes Festival Grand Prix (in 1975).

The younger generation of filmmakers rebelling against the monopoly of the war theme wanted the cinema to reflect the contemporary social life of the country. Hence they concentrated on the individual in his immediate surroundings, portraying his innermost feelings and his personal reactions towards life.

The best example of this trend are Ali Mazef's "Lella and the Others" and Merzak Allouache's "Omar Gattalo Radjia," which I hope to present in a forthcoming cinema corner.

A quick glimpse of Algerian film production shows that in both stages of its development (the national and the personal) Algerian cinema has produced films of quality that rival some of the best international productions.

### Recent film releases

**Above The Law** (R) Steven Seagal — Slam-bang actioner about cop who mops up Chicago drug dealers. Much noise and mayhem (Fair).  
**Beetlejuice** (PG) Michael Keaton — Ghosts seek help in haunting a house. Uninspired comedy falls flat (Fair).  
**Biloxi Blues** (PG-13) Matthew Broderick — Agreeable but flat account of World War II army basic training (Fair).  
**Call Me** (R) Patricia Charbonneau — Mean-spirited drama about woman involved in obscene phone calls and murder (Soring).  
**Colors** (R) Robert Duval, Sean Penn — Semi-documentary account of youth gang warfare. Weak narrative mars telling (Fair).  
**Crocodile Dundee II** (PG) Paul Hogan — The resourceful Aussie croc hunter still projects ample charm in fine sequel (Good).  
**Dead Heat** (R) Treat Williams, Joe Piscopo — Zombie cops chase zombie criminals. Disgusting sci-fi, horror, comedy (Poor).  
**Friday The 13th, Part VII** (R) Lar Park Lincoln — Mad killer

Jason does his bloody thing again. Give us a break (Fair).  
**The Last Emperor** (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed, sweeping epic of China's last imperial ruler. Visually exciting (Great).  
**Moonstruck** (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about an Italian-American family facing problems of romance (Good).  
**Salsa** (PG) Robby Rosa — Obvious imitation of "Saturday Night Fever" with a Latin beat. Thin story, much dancing (Fair).  
**The Seventh Sign** (R) Demi Moore — Much mumbo-jumbo about the apocalypse tied to a baby's birth (Fair).  
**Shakedown** (R) Peter Weller — Routine cop shoot-'em-up with much noise, spectacular stunts and a far-fetched plot (Fair).  
**Stand and Deliver** (PG) Edward James Olmos — Gutsy film about math teacher who motivates Hispanic students (Good).  
**Sunset** (R) James Garner — Confusing Blake Edwards comedy involving Tom Mix and Wyatt Earp who solve a murder (Fair).



## Your TV guide

Channel  
2

### Saturday

4:30 European  
Football Championships:  
England vs USSR

6:00 Le Chevalier

de Pardailhon:

Princess Fausta

helps out our

hero once again

but should Jean

be suspicious of

her motives?

7:00 News in

French.

7:15 Un DB de

Plus with guest

Annie Cordy and

Crescendo

7:30 News in

Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Mr Belvedere

9:10 Man and Music:

Schubert, The young romantic

10:00 News in English.

10:20 Feature Film:

OCEANS OF FIRE

This action-packed adventure

follows the exploits of a group of

tough ex-convicts who sign up

as divers on the world's deepest

oil rig. Starring are Gregory Har-

risson ("Trapper John, M.D."),

Billy Dee Williams, "Kung Fu"

star David Carradine, champion

prize fighters Ken Norton and

Ray "Boom-Boom" Mancini, for-

mer pro-football star Lyle Al-

zardo, and Cynthia Sikes ("St. El-

sewiers").

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 I Married Dora: After

making smart remarks about Do-

ra's background, Peter dreams

about her as a true Latin spitfire

9:10 European football

championships: semi final

10:00 News in English

10:20 Football, cont'd.

11:10 Murder She Wrote

Wednesday

8:00 Champs Elysees, with

Annie Cordy, Thierry Becaro and

others.

7:00 News in French

7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie,

with Saleh Madi

7:30 News in Hebrew

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "Munster

Go Home" - Herman Munster in-

herits a castle in England and



"Oceans  
of Fire" 10:20  
on Saturday

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Go Home" - Herman Munster in-

herits a castle in England and

his unusual (to say the least)  
family runs into problems there.

### Tuesday

6:59 Des Chiffres et Des

Lettres

8:30 Lucky Luke: Lucky Luke

is charged with escorting a

Russian nobleman on a tour of

the Wild West

7:00 News in French

7:15 Un DB de Plus: with

guest Michael Jackson

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

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8:30 The Spectacular

World of Guinness Recor-

9:15 European

Football Championships

semi final

10:00 News in

English

10:20 Football

cont'd

11:10 The Other

Kingdom, last

episode

Thursday

6:00 Rue

Carnot

6:30 Le monde

magique de

Chantal Goya

7:00 News in

French

7:15 Un DB de Plus

with guests Image and La

Compagnie Creole

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Charlie Chaplin: "The

Count"

9:10 Anna of the Five Towns,

Part 4

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film: "After

Pilkington" — James West-

gate's quiet academic life is

thrown into disarray by the

appearance of an old flame, Penny,

who enlists his aid in finding a

missing archaeologist called

Pilkington

Friday

6:30 Feature Film: "Pas de

Probleme", with Mimi Mimi

and Jean Lefebvre — The dead

man who knocks at her door is

only the beginning of Anita's

problems.

7:00 News in French

7:30 News in Hebrew

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Carol Burnett and

Friends

9:10 Magnum P I

10:00 News in English

10:15 Falcon Crest: "Nowhere

to Run"

## Khalifeh speaks in strong woman's voice

By Camilla Sweles  
Special to The Star

SAHAR KHALIFEH is a well-known Palestinian novelist. The dramatic experience of the very stages of the Israeli occupation in 1967 helped her gain insight into the substantial contribution women can make to the struggle against Zionist rule. Hence, the image of a sensitive, independent, and resilient woman who is not afraid of her emancipation and the role of the land is recurrent in her writings.

She has written five novels, of which, "Wild Thorns," translated into English, French, German, Hebrew, and "Sunflower" was translated into Russian in addition to other languages.

During her seven-year stay in the USA, she majored in American and English literature and women's studies. She was awarded her Ph.D for her sixth novel, "Women of No Man's Land," now in preparation for publication.

Her did you become the woman you are today? My writing career began in 1967, in the aftermath of the 1967 war. My first attempt at the day-to-day life of a Palestinian family experiencing the first month of the Israeli occupation.

At that time, I was neither capable of in-depth analysis, nor able to realize that the contradiction within the individual is a mere reverberation of the prevalent in the community at large.

I was not in a position, then, to comprehend that this contradiction is nothing but the fruit of a society rooted deep in the psyche of every individual by the society itself at the early stages of childhood. Human beings

develop through their personal experiences and the social milieu in which they live.

As I was not able to express or to elaborate such complications in my novel, I resorted to symbolism. However, this novel was banned by the Israeli authorities before it went to print. Had it had the chance to be published, this novel would have represented a very rich and intensive realistic experience but, at the same time, would not have reached the standard of my later novels.

Even when I composed my second novel "We Are No More Slaves To You," I was still suffering from lack of experience, limited perception, and scope of education.

As a result, I decided earnestly to patch up all the gaps in my cultural, psychological, and mental background. I started mingling with people, interacting with them, and closely examining aspects of conflict inside and outside them, endeavouring to analyse and to assess these conflicts. Hence, my third novel, "Wild Thorns," grew to become more mature in terms of analysing the various elements of conflict both national and racial.

This analysis, however, acquired a further dimension in my fourth novel "Sunflower" and included the hierarchical element of conflict in addition to the national and racial ones. Moreover, this novel attained a global prominence in relation to the women's emancipation movement.

In fact, this movement should go in line with and be put on equal footing with similar emancipation movements organized by other persecuted segments of the society. It is, by no means, a reckless imitation of the western bourgeois feminist movements, as some narrow-minded people tend to describe it.



Memoirs of an Unrealistic Woman

16 JUNE 1988



Sahar Khalifeh

The sound of the dish-washer symbolizes the monotonous life she is leading. It resounds an internal rhythm in her soul. This symbol contributes to the deadly routine and uneventful life she is living.

As to whether the common reader can easily grasp these symbols, I think this depends on the reader himself. Of course, a man who feels threatened by the women's movement or who does not possess the capacity for sympathizing with women would hate this novel. However, most women can easily grasp the connotations that underlie these symbols.

In the first place, the book is a record of experiences I have lived through. I wanted to objectively these experiences and to make the protagonist, Afaf, stand for many women in society. To achieve this objectivity, I enriched the novel with symbolism.

Right from the very beginning, the reader encounters the apple as a traditional symbol for man's original sin. At the same time, the apple represents knowledge and fertility. The mother insists on cutting this apple into slices and distributing them among the children. It seems as if the mother is telling her child that she is eligible for only a minor part of knowledge.

The cat is another symbol that runs through the novel. It dramatizes the qualities that the protagonist lacks — courage, challenge, and independence. Society does not impose restrictions on the cat, nor does it deny it its emotions. Society does not confine its mother

## People & Events

Australian Ambassador Terry Goggin hosted a reception to introduce the Australian Parliamentary Delegation which visited Amman recently. It was composed of the leader, Senator Malcolm Colston, deputy leader Ray Braithwaite, Lewis Kent, Dr R Woods and Senator J Coulter. Senator Rosemary Crowley had not arrived yet due to a Labour meeting she was attending. Peter Roberts, secretary to the delegation, and advisor Graham Bauer were also there. Visiting for Damascus was Ambassador Ray Spurr. The well-attended party included Senator Abdul-Rahman Khalifeh, Jerusalem Representative Fouad Farraj and Nina, Foreign Ministry's Nasser Bataineh, Samir and Maha Khalifeh, Mohammad Shahabkari and Muaffaq Aljundi, Danish Consul Tawfik Kaver and Abia, Norwegian Consul George Khoury and Nuha, Bishop Ella Khoury, and other PLO officials, Brigadier and Mrs Abdul-Razzaq Al-Yahya, Mohammad Milihem, Omar Al-Shak'a, Jerusalem Open University President Dr Walid Kamhawi, Rami Khouri Sami and Josephine Gammoh, Pam Dougherty, Grindley's John and Jane Miller, who are being transferred to Kenya soon, Reuter's Alistair Lyon, City Bank's Ghada Dabbas, Victor Rodda without Mmo, who must be away, Terry's secretary Jan Rixon, Cedric and Jeannette Mortimer, Norwegian TV's Torgrid and Pone Kvaalgaard, Amer and Rebecca Sall, Lina Gress, Chris and Lynn Hysen, also leaving Jordan soon, Hanna Hashweh, British Airways's Eric and Sylvia Burdon, Pella's Pam Watson and other members of the dig, and many prominent Ammanites.

The University of Jordan's celebrations of the graduation of its 23rd batch started Tuesday with the graduation ceremony of the students of the Faculties of Law and Arts.

The ceremony was held under the patronage of Dr Abdul-Salam Al-Majali, president of the university, who presented certificates to 105 law graduates and 480 arts graduates.

USA Girl Scouts — Amman are presenting the highest award in Girl Scouting, the Gold Award, to Lori Schroeder. She is a senior at the American Community school and has been in Girl Scouting ten years. She has earned this award through planned community service, training, achievements and commitment to excellence.

The Silver Award is being presented to the following Girl Scouts: Anna Amari, Pratima Narashiman, Mary Jo Betsy, Praveena Narashiman, Doris



Congratulations to newlyweds Moreded Abu Younis and Niveen Al-Dajani



President of Jordan University, Dr Abdul-Salam Al-Majali, presents one of the graduates with her certificate



Some of the graduates

Kelisse, Samantha Towles, and Mavis Uzalzi.

Karen Schroeder, who has been leader for both Senior and Cadette Girl Scouts, is being presented with the Outstanding Leader Award. She has participated in scouting in several different countries and has participated in various leadership training courses.

Raytheon has been a financial contributor of the USA Girl Scouts Amman. They are being awarded a plaque of appreciation for their continued support.

The visit to Jordan by the staff and course members of the National Defence College of Canada caused quite a stir, especially when Canadian Ambassador Michael Bell and wife Linda gave an enormous reception for the night before they left. Major General Frank Norman and Military Attache Robert Chamberlain and Mary Anne joined the Bells at the receiving line. Michael and Zella Chesson of course did

their bit, as they have led us to expect each time. Present at the reception were a number of important Jordanian military personnel and military attaches from various embassies, and ambassadors of NATO countries, as well as friends of Canada and businessmen.

Nuha Batahoun's Friday lunches at her lovely home in Swetleh have become rather famous, not only for the company, but for the delicious food and the gorgeous scenery, of the hills and plains, now wearing their harvest colours. Present, of course, were her mother, brother Sami, wife Madeleine and children Diela, Samer, Razan and Zaid, sister Yvonne and husband Peter Salah, U.S. Embassy's Roman Walewski, Mureiweid Al-Tal and lovely daughter Miranda (wife Rudi is out of the country but should be back very soon) Dr Aram and Eileen Yegilian, Rita Al-Ghoul, Lella Deeb, Dr Heiner and Helena Durr, and Paul Lalor.

Oman Hakuz had a slide show recently at the Royal Cultural Centre. Shown were slides he had taken of the various parts of Turkey: Istanbul, the historical mosques, ancient Roman and Byzantine ruins in Turkey, and the villages built under rocks.

People there included the Turkish Ambassador in Amman and his wife, members of the diplomatic corps, Usman Malhas, Ghazi and Jacqueline Rifa'i, Raghdah El-Salah, Dodi and Samer Tabbaa, and Mukarram Tikritli.

With the aid of Egyptian, Kuwaiti, Jordanian and many other Arabic/English translators, the American Centre in Amman will on 16 June open up a new section of American books translated into Arabic for its Arabic

speaking readers.

The translated books cover subjects such as science, history, politics and include other reference materials.

Under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Zeln El Sharaaf the Young Women's Christian Association of Jordan held its 15th annual flower show last week.

At the Jordan InterContinental Hotel, President Salwa Shweihat, introduced the show, "Our Flowers and Heritage." All proceeds, she said, will go to the association's charitable projects. She thanked

Rose Luiza and her daughter, Lina Ramadan, for their contributions and great efforts in producing the performance which was put on.

Raffle tickets were drawn and winners included: Sammer Ka'war who won a ticket to Miami and Samlah 'Asfour who won a ticket to Athens. A gold ring went to 'Aida Sabah. Other winners were Ramzi and Basim Nasser, Rima Zriekat, and



Proud Girl Scouts at last week's ceremony — left to right: Praveena, Pratima, Lori, Doris, Anna, Samantha, Karen, Mavis, Sarah, Suzanne, and Anna.

## Filipina Flies High

Alfredo Rosario  
Special to The Star

TALK OF a Filipina high flier and the name Carmelita Ko comes to mind — literally, because she has been flying with Royal Jordanian for some time now, and figuratively because of her great potential for outstanding achievement.

Millette, as she is known to her friends, breezed into the Philippine embassy's consular office the other day, fresh from a flight to Singapore, and she bowed us over with her charm. "You should have been in the movies," we told her in a brief interview. "How could those talent scouts have missed you?"

"You flatter me," she smiled coyly. "To tell you the truth, being in the movies has never crossed my mind. Maybe flying runs in the family." She said that she has a younger sister flying for Philippine Air Lines (PAL) and a string of cousins and nieces who have also embarked flying.

Millette was born in Manila of Chinese descent. Before coming to Jordan, she lived in England for seven years fly-

Noor Kabarili.

European Community's cello Palmieri held a dinner with delicious, all Italian food and great company. Present in the European Investment Bank were Terry Brown, Peter Petersen, Francisco Dominguez and Axel Hoehner, Cooper's Institute Director Mureiweid Al-Tal, Spanish Charge D'Affaires Emilio Sanchez, Lela Deeb, Swiss Air's Rene Inge Grosjean, Greek Ambassador Hannibal Vellides, Inge, Arafat Al-Tamimi and Adrea and Giuliana Piroli enjoyed Marcello's hospitality.

As part of the International Community School (ICS) annual fund raising events, activities such as a sponsored obstacle walk for children and a flea market selling a number of interesting items were held on Friday.

To conclude the day's scheduled activities there was a knockout tug-o-war competition between six teams. Congratulations

Continued on Page 15

## More than just a gallery

By Frida Mdanat  
Star Staff Writer

WITH SUCH aims as revitalizing the artistic movement and acquainting the Jordanian public with contemporary Arab art, and establishing creative links among artists and between them and the public, Al-Wasiti Art Gallery opened its first group exhibition on 23 May. The exhibition hosts a varied collection of some of the most renowned Jordanian and Arab artists of today.

The collection includes different styles and schools, from the abstract to the representational, and the colorful abstracts of Samir Ka'war, the etchings of Suad Deeb, and from the Hebron vases, done with golden and red Arabic calligraphy of Jamal Badran to the pastel drawings on silk by Abdulkader Al-Tamimi, and of course, last but not least, the stone creations of Naaz Saadi.

The list goes on, and each of the works accentuates the aesthetic mood of the hall, rendering the same time into a combination of fantasies and silent

soft music, realities and elusive noise.

Commemorating Al-Wasiti, a 13th century artist whose illustrations of Makamat Al-Hariri now exist in a manuscript at the National Library of Paris, the gallery holds good evidence that some of the present day names will remain for many years to come.

Art Programme Director, Muna Saadi, who is a painter and sculptress herself, offers to accompany clients on their tour around the gallery to brief them about the artists' biographies, and to tell them about their different schools and styles and advise them on the artistic value of the works. "Some of the works can be good investments in the future," she comments.

Labelled as "specialized," the gallery, comments Ma Saadi, intends to maintain a high quality of art by taking in only outstanding works by excellent artists and young promising ones.

Featuring artists from Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Sudan, one of Al-Wasiti's main objectives is to function as a catalyst for Jordanian expatriates who are encouraged to believe that

through their art, they can still preserve their roots in their hometown.

"It's good and enriching for an artist living away from home to stay in touch with his people and get them to know them through the medium of art," says Saadi who spent many years of her life away from her country.

"Al-Wasiti," she says, "is not merely a room with walls to hang paintings on." She says that the gallery is a cultural hall in which seminars and open forums will be held for the purpose of expanding artistic awareness and knowledge among the public and enhancing artists' creativity.

So far the gallery has started to make reproductions and postcards of some distinguished works. The first such reproduction will be a blue oil-painting by Nazir Nab'a from Syria, entitled "Madonna of the Rocks."

Other plans, according to Ma Saadi, include holding solo exhibitions by young promising artists. Coming up in the near future is an oeuvre featuring Salam Kar'an.

Al-Wasiti Art Gallery is open daily from 10 am to 8 pm except Fridays and is located at Plaza Hotel.



Nazir Nab'a's "Madonna of the Rocks" is the first of the gallery's subjects for reproduction

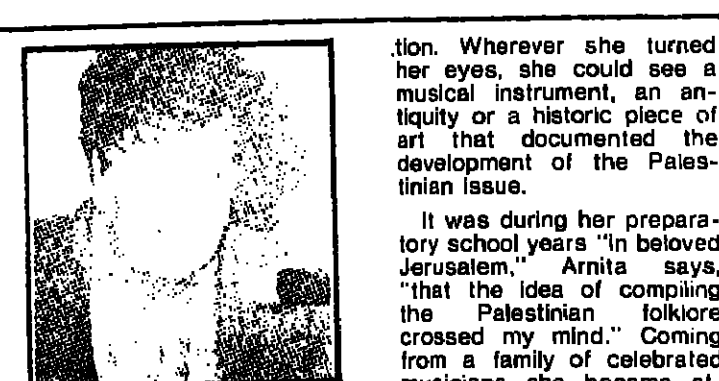
## People and Events

Hilmi and Mirvet Bdeir, Shikhiyuki Suzuki, Laszlo and Eva Nemere, Kevin and Anne Cody, Tad and Katerina Rozicki, Mario and Claude Vinc, Guido and Katerina Carboni, Mr and Mrs Mustafa Varda, Shih Yunchen, Peter Enxaminger and fiancée Reja Kyrie kos and Foti Manlatis, Bill and Jacky Hamilton, Mr and Mrs Herbert Holzer, new Yugoslav embassy Attache Sadek Kaleka and his wife, and new Philippines Attache Segundo Dasmarrinas. Good luck to the new committee, and we know they can do as good a job as the old one.

Resident Field Supervisor for the new Lentil Mechanization Project based in Irbid. This project brings together the Jordan University of Science and Technology, the University of Jordan, the Jordan Co-operative Organization and the Ministry of Agriculture to do field trials leading toward a boost in lentil production here.

The Annual General Meeting of the Diplomats Club took place at the Marriott Hotel on 31 May, a belated peace of news, but worth writing up, because after a reception and sumptuous dinner, the club had general elections and appointed a new committee to take up duties for 1988-89. The presidency went from David Whitbread to Egyptian Consul Nagi Ghatrifi. Vice President Jean-Francois Dobelle will also have extra responsibilities now, while new treasurer Kyong BoShim, from the Korean Embassy will have to deal with complex money matters. New Secretary is Canadian Embassy's Guillermo Rishchynski who will probably have to be assisted by wife Jeannette. The public relations officer Marian (George) Dabrowski kept his post. The dinner was also the "first diplomatic engagement" for young Richard Whitbread, whose parents were excessively proud that he wore a suit for the first time. Also present were

It was British Ambassador Tony Reeve's first experience of celebrating Queen Elizabeth's Birthday in Amman, but as with everything he does, it was beautifully done. He received congratulations from Commander-in-Chief Sharif Zaid Bin Shaker, and wife Nawzad, well on her way to recovery after a foot operation. Ministers Marwan Dudin and Fatima, Dr Zaid Hamzah and Rihab, Dr Hanne Odeh, Dr Hani Khasawneh, Zuhair Al-Jouini, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Nabil Al-Nimr, Dr Nasser Bataineh, Khalil Othman, Armed Services Medical Chief General Daoud Hanania and Nada, General and Mrs Salem Al-Lawzi, Phil and Liz Mansley, recently returned from a two-month holiday, French Ambassador Patrick Leclercq and Maria Alice, Dr Alda Mango, Peter and Yvonne Salah, Nazli Kavar, new British Embassy Third Secretary Bruce Bucknell, Kamel and Wadad Kavar, Dr Hazem Nusselbeh, Subhi Dajani, Japanese Am-



Yusra Arnita

tions, religious festivities, costumes, and village architecture.

She dedicates a good part of the book to music: she talks about the characteristics of Arabic music, instruments, musicians, and the annotations of 70 songs. She also talks about most aspects of life and costumes drawing from her personal recollections and those of people she met during her pursuit of "this rich and uncollected heritage of Palestine."

"In an ancient house overlooking the walls of old Jerusalem I grew up," writes Arnita in her introduction.

Wherever she turned her eyes, she could see a musical instrument, an antiquity or a historic piece of art that documented the development of the Palestinian issue.

It was during her preparatory school years "in beloved Jerusalem," Arnita says, "that the idea of compiling the Palestinian folklore crossed my mind." Coming from a family of celebrated musicians she became attached to Arabic music and wanted to embody most what is related to the Palestinian art.

Since she settled in Jordan in 1985, Arnita has been very keen on reviving Arabic and the old Arabic musical instruments. She has delivered a number of lectures on the subject and promises a vast variety of activities coming up soon.

Her future plans in this area stretch far ahead. She is intent on creating a new generation which is aware of its musical heritage, and understands and appreciates its history. FM

## Book case

"Folkloric Art in Palestine" by musicologist Yusra Arnita was first published in 1988 by the Research Centre of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Beirut. It then sold fifteen thousand copies and has been in demand ever since. After this long absence, the book has just made a comeback and is now available in a second edition at JD 2.500.

Through songs, proverbs, tales and anecdotes, Arnita portrays life in the old days of Palestine and gives a glimpse of the people's customs and ways in celebrating such occasions as weddings, giving minute details that provoke laughter and project the funny side of these people's lives.

Writing with spontaneity and a lot of humour Arnita delivers her material in the style she acquired it: by word of mouth from her father, nanny, neighbours and other Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. It is a comprehensive documentation of most of the folkloric art in Palestine, including music, social celebra-



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Wald

## A constructive call

In his meeting with the Jordanian press this week, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, has called for the internationalization of the assistance and development programmes aimed at supporting Palestinians under Israeli occupation. He made it clear that in doing so, Jordan is proclaiming that it has no monopoly over development schemes designed to preserve the national identity of the Palestinian people.

The call for internationalizing the development programme aims at organizing as much as possible all sources of financial support to the occupied areas and allocating funds through one recognized body which will ensure that financial assistance reaches those who need it most. Jordan wants to see fulfilled its goals of supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people, keeping them on their national soil and providing them with their own sources of employment, health facilities and schools, because in the end, this is the most immediate way of confronting Israel's schemes of evacuating the occupied territories from its lawful owners and annexing these territories.

It is important for those who seek to offer assistance to the Palestinian people inside the occupied areas, to understand the true meaning of Jordan's goals and motives.

Since the 1967 war, Jordan continued to support the West Bank's health, educational and religious institutions and even after the 1974 Rabat summit's resolutions. In doing so, Jordan's aim was to keep the infrastructural building blocks with its Arab identity functioning in an Israeli-occupied area. Without the Jordanian initiative it would have been difficult if not impossible to maintain the national identity before an ambitious occupying power which has colonized most of the land and was not facing a demographic challenge.

It is thus important to appreciate and support the Jordanian commitment, while rallying solid backing for Prince Hassan's call to keep up the development programme for the occupied areas alive. It is the responsibility of all countries, funds and development organizations to make good use of Jordan's channels with the occupied areas, which have been kept open since the first day of occupation.

Arab and international community's ideals of supporting the people of the West Bank and Gaza can only be attained if the Jordanian experience was studied and understood.

## Turning point in common action

The extraordinary Arab summit that which concluded in Algiers last week marked a turning point in common Arab action in support of the struggle of the Palestinian people. The decisions adopted by the Arab leaders of extending political, moral and financial support to Palestinians in the occupied territories are certain to ensure the continuation of the seven-month old uprising against Israeli occupation until the Palestinian legitimate demands are fulfilled.

The first direct result of the summit is that Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip who have been combating Israeli atrocious practices for seven successive months have been given a major encouragement by the Arab leaders' decisions. They no longer feel they are being let down by their Arab brethren or left alone to face their cruel enemy. Their morale must have been highly boosted when known that the leaders had a special summit to debate means of sustaining their steadfastness and to enable them to continue and escalate their world-wide acclaimed uprising.

After the Algiers summit, the Palestinian resistance in the occupied territories is bound to expand and gain additional ferocity if Israel and the United States do not change their positions towards the Palestinian people's national aspirations. Israel and the United States need to grasp the implications of the drastic changes which have been occurring in pan-Arab action to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and all aspects of the Palestinian problem on a balanced and just bases.

The outcome of the Algiers summit, after all, has sent a clear-cut message to both Washington and Tel Aviv that the Arab side is not prepared to offer any more concessions and that if the Palestinians will be provided with all means of support until their demands are totally fulfilled.

In addition to the substantial support the Arab leaders have decided to extend to the uprising Palestinians, they also clarified pan-Arab position vis-a-vis peace efforts, stressing that the resolutions of the 1982 Arab Fes summit constitute an appropriate basis for a solution. Their assertion that the problem should be settled within an international peace conference underlines their rejection of unilateral peace moves and their insistence on reaching a settlement based on international legitimacy and in accordance with the principles incorporated in the UN Charter.

## 'The American role in the Mideast crises-past, present'

**EDITOR'S NOTE:-** Following is an edited version of a speech by Mr Mahmoud El-Sherif at a one-day seminar held in Aqaba 5 June, 1988. The seminar focused on "The Middle East today: Challenges and Trends" and was co-sponsored by the Georgetown University Centre for Contemporary Arab Studies (Washington), the Jordan University's Centre for Strategic Studies, and the World Affairs Council of Amman.

THE AMERICAN role in the crises of the Middle East can only be assessed and understood against the backdrop of the fundamental objectives of US policy, and what America conceives as its "National" and "Security" interests in the region. The history of US involvement in the affairs of the Middle East, and how various US administrations responded to its crises, is a complex one indeed, it reflects not only the continuous interaction between the elements noted above, but also the personal styles and ideological beliefs of each American president.

To cover these points in detail would take me beyond the space allotted here. Therefore, at the risk of over-simplification, I shall compress the recent history of the region, and focus only on the most important events and crises, showing how the United States responded to them.

The US became involved with the Middle East only after the end of World War II. Its role in the region assumed gradual then greater significance as a result of the decline of the two colonial powers, Great Britain and France. Their withdrawal, (Great Britain from Greece, Palestine, the Suez Canal area; and later from the East of Suez, and the Arabian Gulf, and France from the East Mediterranean and North Africa) ushered in an era of competition for hegemony and influence in the region between the two new superpowers: the Soviet Union and the United States. This rivalry has bedeviled the region throughout the last 40 years, and (without ignoring the importance of local actors) has in fact contributed to the creation of some of the regional crises, or — at least — made them difficult to solve.

Therefore, the primary objectives of the US policy in the region have always been the containment of Soviet presence and influence in the Middle East, and the protection of its allies from real or imagined Soviet threat, and the strengthening of American cultural and economic ties with all the countries of the region. In addition to having these objectives — or probably parallel to having them — the United States has committed itself to the protection of oil sources, and to keeping international waters open and safe for navigation, and last but certainly not least, to ensuring the survival and the prosperity of the state of Israel.

Within the context of the above strategic objectives, we shall be able to understand the American attempts from the 1940's until the early 1980's to establish military alliances with the countries of the region: Truman Doctrine of 1947; Eisenhower Doctrine of 1956; the Bag-

dad Pact of 1954-1958; the Carter Doctrine of 1978; and Alexander Haig's Plan for "Strategic Consensus" of 1981. These attempts to establish regional barriers against Soviet penetration, and the various devices conceived to make them operational, have constituted the core of American interventionist policy towards the region in the post-war era.

Tracing the history of US intervention in the events and crises of the Middle East, against the above background, the year 1967 projects itself significantly as a watershed — as a turning point in this history, and in the way American administrations viewed the regional problems, and formulated their policies towards them. Therefore, it would seem appropriate to divide the American history in the Middle East into two distinct periods: pre-1967, and post-1967.

The pre-1967 period started on 18 May, 1948, when President Truman declared his country's recognition of the State of Israel, shortly after the declaration of its birth. Being the first country in the world to recognize Israel, the United States chose to open the first chapter of its relations with the Arab world in a hostile and confrontational manner, and that has cast a dark shadow on these relations ever since.

Between 1948 and 1967, the only real crisis in the Middle East that was of international implication was the Arab-Israeli conflict. But the region was in the grip of a revolutionary turmoil, and the superpowers were trying to benefit from the change, and to influence the course of events in their favour as much as they could.

Initially, the Arab world saw the United States as a democracy which upheld the rights of nations to freedom and independence above the considerations of power politics. They saw it free of the trappings of colonialism. In time however, their outlook began to adapt itself to the grim reality. And the United States gradually assumed the ugly image of imperial Britain, mainly because of its moral and blind support for the Zionist goals in Palestine, and later because of its resistance to the Arab National Movement, which strove for Arab unity and Arab re-birth.

The American ascending influence in the Middle East coincided with the explosion of the Arab National Movement, spear-headed by the young and charismatic President Jamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt. Nasser's slogans electrified the masses throughout the Arab world, and his call for the creation of a new

## 'American role in the Mideast crises'

Arab Nation that would pool its resources for the liberation of Palestine from the Zionists, and the re-institution of Palestinian in their homeland, made him the undisputed hero of the Arab renaissance, and the symbol of its hope for a better future.

In the beginning, the United States was perplexed about how to manage its relations with the new National Movement. But because Nasser found a natural ally in the Soviet Union, the clash with Washington was inevitable, and just a matter of time.

Yet in spite of the rising sentiments of mutual mistrust between the two sides, President Nasser kept his channels open in Washington, and the Americans, for their part, kept their criticism of Nasser, and their military and financial support to Israel, within reasonable limits.

During that period, it was unimaginable for anybody in Washington to speak of American security interests in the Middle East as being identical with those of Israel. America at that time was still the master of its policy in the region, and in spite of its moral commitment to the survival of the Jewish State, it was able to distance itself from it when Israeli intransigence became too flagrant to justify, or when the preservation of American interests dictated Israel's denunciation. In short, the Americans at that time, and in spite of everything, were sensitive regarding their credibility, and were keen to be acknowledged by the Arabs, as fair, balanced, and evenhanded in their approach to the regional issues.

As an illustration of American policy at that time, President Eisenhower did not hesitate to take a courageous stand (never to be repeated by any US president) against Britain and France, two of its staunchest Western allies, and Israel, when they attacked the Egyptian Army in the Sinai and the Suez Zone in 1956. Not only did he denounce the aggression in the harshest language, but he also supported the resolution calling for the prompt withdrawal of all foreign troops from Egyptian territory. And when David Ben Gurion tried to drag his feet, he issued clear warnings of economic and military sanctions from Washington, which compelled him to withdraw his troops from Sinai.

By the mid 1960's, however, matters began to change. President Johnson, who by now was occupying the Oval Office, needed domestic support for his intervention in Vietnam, and he was willing to exchange that for massive support to Israel.

A new chapter in the American-Israeli relations was thus opened; it was a chapter that was to develop significantly with time, and cause tragic consequences for the Arabs, as well as for American credibility in the Middle East.

The United States drew closer and closer to Israel, and began to play a more important role in building its military and economic capabilities. On 5 June, 1967, the third Arab-Israeli war erupted, resulting in a crushing defeat for the Arab armies, and the occupation by Israel of Sinai Peninsula, the Golan Heights, and the remainder of Palestine. The United States' collusion with Israel in this war was an unopen secret, but became manifestly so with the publication of the documented and brilliant book "Taking Sides" by Stephen Green.

Following its victory in 1967, Israel was seen by the military strategists in Washington as the most important ally in the region, who, with the assistance of military hardware and money, could be made into a truly formidable bulwark against Soviet influence, and used as a "whip" to tame the Arabs into accepting American hegemony. This is how the post 1967 US-Israeli relations developed into a virtual alliance which, until this day, is the cornerstone of US interventionist policies in the Middle East.

But 1967 did not produce changes in American-Israeli relations only. It produced dramatic changes in the Arab world as well. Nasser died in 1970, and was succeeded by President Sadat, who started his country gradually out of the Soviet sphere of influence into the American orbit. The defeat of Nasser and the subsequent death dealt a severe blow to the dream of Arab Unity — at least for the time being. The forces of re-



Mr Mahmoud El-Sherif

dical and revolutionary changes were discredited, and the triumphant forces of conservatism now occupied the centre of the Arab stage.

The sequence of events that followed is a common history known to all. The eruption of the 1973 war; the American rescue operations to help Israel in it; the oil crisis; the convening of the first International Peace Conference on the Middle East in Geneva; the disengagement of forces on the Egyptian and the Syrian fronts through the mediation of Henry Kissinger; Sadat's dramatic visit to Jerusalem in 1977; and then the Camp David Accords, which culminated in the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty in 1979. In the final analysis — and in spite of the initial Arab victory in the war of 1973 — all these events can be considered as "late reactions" to the 1967 Arab defeat, and the increasing assertion of American influence in the region.

After the conclusion of the Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel, the Arab world found itself in a state of disarray unknown in its recent history. And on the ruins of the Arab order, and as a result of the waning Soviet influence in the region, the United States could at last build a viable Middle Eastern pro-Western block, pillared mainly on Israel, Egypt, and Iran, and — peripherally — on the oil-rich countries of the Arabian Gulf.

But the treacherous political landscape of the Middle East is in the habit of frustrating even the designs of superpowers. Suddenly and unpredictably, the regime of the Shah of Iran collapsed in 1979 under the weight of a popular Islamic revolution led by a clergyman called Khomeini. The drama enacted by the CIA during the Mossadegh uprising in the 1950s could not be repeated to bring the Shah back to power. This time, nevertheless, a deeper look would reveal that in spite of the fact that the loss of Iran was a severe blow to the strategic interests of both America and Israel, the subsequent developments provided them both with positive advantages.

The war which exploded between Iraq and Iran in September 1979 pitted the Arabs against the Persians in a bloody religious war, which brought to the surface the ugly memories of ideological clashes between the Shia and the Sunni branches of Islam, thought dead and buried centuries ago.

The pre-occupation of Iraq with this war has been a great relief for Israel since it has kept the Iraqi army away from its Eastern front. Also, not only has the war increased the division amongst the Arab states, but it has created a sense of panic amongst the weak and vulnerable Arab countries in the Gulf region. To protect themselves against the Iranian menace, they rushed to the United States for help and protection. And this is how the spillover from the Iranian revolution has been harnessed to fit the American designs in the region, to the extent that the United States has been able to proceed unashamedly with its strategic alliance with Israel, confident that there would be no Arab response.

Today, looking at the US role in the three major crises in the Middle East — namely the Gulf war, the Lebanese turmoil, and the Arab-Israeli conflict — we discern in each of these crises that the US role reflects a stark imbalance between the military prowess of the United States and its political weakness in the region.

In Lebanon, the American used gunships and destroyers when honesty, good-will, understanding, and political wisdom was needed. And they failed. They entered the country to perpetuate a controversial status-quo, and to restore the Maronite hegemony. And instead of mediating a political solution, they chose to become a party to the conflict. In addition, the United States attempted to conclude a separate peace treaty between Israel and Lebanon against the will of the Syrians and the majority of the Lebanese people. When the treaty disintegrated and the marines were massacred the Americans withdrew their battalions blaming for their failure everybody... but themselves!

The defeat of the Israeli and the American designs in Lebanon may have frustrated the joint hopes of the two countries to limit Soviet influence in Syria and Lebanon, and isolate Lebanon from the Arab world as they did with Egypt. But this defeat did not affect, in any significant way, the balance of power between America and the Soviets in the region, and the United States retained the ascendancy it had gained in the early 1970s.

In the Gulf region, there is no denial that the US military role has contributed to the safeguarding of international navigation, and the prevention of the expansion of the war. But on the political level, all international pressures to end the war have failed. Meanwhile, the security interests of the United States in the region have become secured, especially so, after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict, the US role has been consistently in support of Israel. Since 1967, however, it continued to increase, until it has now become exceedingly massive, flagrant and defiant. The co-operation between the two sides has become so complete, that it is not embarrassing any more for any member of the US congress to claim that the strategic interests of Israel and the United States are identical. Under such conditions, it is only natural that Arab sentiments against official Washington, and its policy regarding the conflict, should reach an unprecedented level of hostility and mistrust. And because of the complete loss of confidence in American impartiality and fairness, the Arab governments view the peace moves by Washington with suspicion or sometimes just with polite indifference. They believe that any American-sponsored peace negotiations will be in Israel's favour. This, of course, is one of the major reasons why they insist on an International Peace Conference. The question may be asked: If this is the case, why do the Americans persist in pursuing their peace efforts?

The answer is simple. They genuinely want peace, but they want it mainly for Israel. And they want Israel to negotiate with the Arabs from a position of strength. Of course, peace has to give something to the Arabs, but the main propeller behind the American peace initiatives is not the restoration of Arab pride, or Palestinian rights, but the long-range well-being and the survival of Israel. And they know that such objectives cannot be guaranteed except through a legal and binding acceptance of the Jewish state by the Arab world.

In addition to all this, the Americans are naturally concerned about the possibilities of further radicalization of the Middle East and of sudden unforeseen changes in the area (in Egypt for example) which would disturb the present balance of power to their or to Israel's disadvantage, so they want to use their present supremacy in the region in order to secure a peace deal that is favourable to Israel.

In summation, the American role in the Arab-Israeli conflict (because of the US' blind support to Israel) will most probably be judged by historians as short-sighted, irresponsible, and obstructive to the attainment of real peace and, in the final analysis, catastrophic for all the parties concerned.

Mr Mahmoud El-Sherif, a well-known Jordanian journalist, is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Jordan Press and Publishing Company.

## Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

## Positive developments

THERE HAVE been sufficient positive developments across the Arab world in recent months to suggest that a new era of active common action has just begun. The feeling that the dangers confronting the Arabs need to be coped with collectively and through serious calculated steps is becoming increasingly prevalent.

To begin with, Arab leaders gathered in Algiers last week for an emergency summit with the seven-month old Palestinian uprising being the major topic on the conference's agenda. Inter-Arab differences in the near past would not have permitted the holding of a summit to discuss a very sensitive subject such as the uprising because of the accusations and counter-accusations which might be made. The Palestinian question has often contributed to easing divisions in the Arab world owing to the delicacy of the problem. But the spirit seems to have substantially changed with the uprising playing a significant role in unifying Arab ranks in a unique demonstration of pan-Arab support for the Palestinian struggle.

The immediate direct result of the Algiers summit resolutions is the boosting of the morale of Palestinians in the occupied territories to an extent that shatters Israel's dream of putting an end to the revolution against its occupation. Knowing that their nation solidly stands behind them, the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip will escalate their resistance and further expose Israel's racist and Nazi-like nature to the outside world.

The Algiers summit was followed immediately by a second mini-summit in which the leaders of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Mauritania took concrete steps aimed at achieving the longcherished dream of setting up the United Arab Maghreb. The Maghreb summit was preceded a few weeks ago by a historic reconciliation between Algeria and Morocco after eight years of bitter hostility and break of relations.

In the Gulf, Iraq's major successes along the war-front demonstrated that the Arabs are capable of inflicting humiliating military defeats on foreign invaders. The liberation of the Fao peninsula and the Shalamja town by the Iraqi armed forces has evoked hopes of finding military solutions to Arab problems if peace bids continue to stumble.

The uprising in the occupied territories remains the brightest landmark in modern Arab history. For the first time in more than 40 years, the Palestinians have taken the initiative from their enemy and embarked on a historic drive of active resistance which confused the Israelis and put them on a clumsy defensive.

More of such positive developments would eventually prompt those who have been waging on Arab weakness and coyness to reconsider their positions.



# Molotov shakes Tel Aviv

Though pregnant, she takes part in the revolt

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Palestinians shut down businesses in the occupied territories and blocked some roads Wednesday in response to a call from PLO leaders to stage a general strike in solidarity with Arab students detained in Israeli jails. Israel's army responded by stepping up patrols and closing 18 Arab bus companies in the occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem for a week.

The army also ordered a two-day closure of West Bank schools, which military officers say are a source of renewed violence. "We hope these two days will serve as a hint to those students who want to study, to those parents who send their children to school, and to those who are behind the disturbances, so they will let the students complete the school year," Brig. Gen. Shalek Erez, head of the West Bank's military administration, said on Israel's radio.

Israeli authorities closed 14 bus companies in Arab East Jerusalem for a week starting Thursday as punishment for the company's participation in commercial strikes. Arab reports said. Also closed were the Ramallah bus company and the Bethlehem national bus company, which runs 10 buses on the Jerusalem road, the com-

nies' owners told the Associated Press.

However, girls of a secondary school Tuesday staged a demonstration in Bethlehem, and the occupation troops used rubber bullets and tear-gas grenades to disperse them. Authorities closed the secondary school for a week, and continued imposing curfew on a number of cities and villages.

However, the first Molotov cocktail attack carried out in Tel Aviv Sunday has provoked a quick reaction on the part of Israeli leaders. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said that the arson and attacks with Molotov cocktails inside Israel were a threat against Israel's existence. An Israeli spokeswoman said that the fire-bomb explosion did not result in any damage. Reuters said that the Israeli authorities had detained 50 Palestinians while the attacker was still at large.

Sharon called for shooting at Molotov cocktail attackers and added that it was a lethal weapon and "we have paid dearly because of its widespread use recently". Sharon went on to say that the continuation of the uprising would lead to tearing apart the Israeli economy.

General Shmuel Goren, the so-called co-ordinator of the occupied territories, said that the arson had caused losses estimated at \$10 million. A spokeswoman for the Israeli airline company El Al said that the company was expected to suffer losses in revenues totalling \$11 million. The Israeli commentator in the Haaretz newspaper said that arson was expanding the scope of the intifadah from the occupied territories to Israel itself.

Meanwhile the Israeli police commander-in-chief said that observation units had been posted on hillsides and armoured patrols had been intensified to abort the continuation of arson.

In the meantime a total strike prevailed in most localities while violent confrontations continued Monday. The occupation authorities clamped curfews on a number of cities and villages and detained dozens of Palestinians. Two Palestinians joined martyrs when Israeli troops opened fire in the camp of Jenin and the village of Abwein while a 40-day infant died in Dheishah camp upon inhaling toxic gas.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin told a closed-door cabinet session that he had authorized Israeli civilians to shoot at Arabs holding fire-bombs and in response to "other imminent dangers." The Jerusalem Post reported Monday.

Also Monday, 25 Israeli and Palestinian authors and artists signed a "Peace Treaty" during a news conference. The treaty calls for establishing an independent Palestinian state called "Falastin" in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The agreement said that Jerusalem would become a demilitarized city, and would serve as a capital of both states. "We hope that this will have some kind of influence (on politicians) who say that there is no one to talk to and nothing to talk about," said Israeli author Yoram Keniuk.

In the fatal bus incident near the biblical town of Jericho Sunday, a public bus driver fired his gun after he was hit by a rock as he drove past Ein El-Sultan, a refugee camp where 700 Palestinians live along a main road linking Jerusalem with the north. The army confirmed the clash and the fatality but said that it was still investigating the circumstances of the shooting.

A Jericho hospital official said that the body of the 18-year-old camp resident, Saed Mohammed El-Hayek, was brought to the hospital minutes after the bus crash, with gun shots in the heart and back.

In a later development an army officer shot and killed a 21-year-old protester after masked youths attacked his patrol force in Jenin, a town in the northernmost tip of the West Bank, military sources said.

A 27-year-old Israeli driver, Shimon Baranes, was hospitalized in serious condition after a large rock hit him in the chest as

he was driving along a road linking two Tel Aviv suburbs, said police spokeswoman Orli Daka. A second Israeli was hospitalized after being hit by a rock in the occupied West Bank, near Anabta in the northern West Bank, a military source said. The Arab town was put under curfew for six hours as security forces searched for suspects.

In Deheishah, south of Bethlehem, an army officer shot and wounded a Palestinian while breaking up crowds that tried to disrupt traffic on the Bethlehem-Hebron main road, Israeli radio said. The army spokesman could not confirm the event.

Authorities closed the Al-Husseini High School in Hebron after students from Al-Husseini and another school clashed with troops for the third day in a row, the army said. Eight teenagers were treated for exposure to tear-gas, said officials at the city's Alia Hospital.

In the West Bank city of Hebron, hundreds of students shouting "Allahu Akbar" (God is supreme) set up roadblocks of stones and burning tires on main

Hooded child prepares his sling

roads through much of the city, an Arab reporter said. The students threw stones, and soldiers fired in the air to disperse the protesters, the reporter said. He said that the clashes lasted for about an hour. There were no reports of injuries.

The army closed the West Bank's nearly 1,200 schools in February, saying that they had become a flashpoint of violence. The schools were gradually reopened in the past few weeks, with high-school classes resuming last Monday. A military source said Saturday that the army might reclose some schools where disturbances persisted, but had no immediate plans to shut down the whole West Bank school system.

## Mubarak Awad: Palestinians will never move backward

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AFP) — Shortly before his arrest early in May, the 44-year-old Mubarak Awad, whose hair is a blend of white and black and whom his friends describe as the Palestinians' Gandhi, knew that he was threatened but faced the future with confidence. He asserted in the Centre of the Non-Violence Studies in Jerusalem, "I will resume my battle from abroad."

He was influenced by the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King.

Awad said, "We started last November before the outbreak of the uprising in a humble manner, and we launched a campaign of boycotting Israeli cigarettes and taking Palestinian food and drinks." He added, "The success which we achieved was beyond our expectations, which impelled us to encourage the Palestinians to refuse signing any paper written in Hebrew." He went on to say that "our goal is clear: to create a genuine authority to face that of the occupation troops."

Awad asserted, "After six months of struggle, Palestinians feel that the authority is theirs since thousands of children shattered the legend of the undefeated army." The Palestinian women, Awad believes, stand at the forefront of the political struggle while they kept a passive role before. Awad added that moving backward was impossible and that the Palestinians would never be a submissive people.

Finally he added, "I should admit that my mission met more response on the side of Muslims and unfortunately we do not have someone like Diamond who will walk in the Via Dolorosa to perpetuate the memory of the Palestinian martyrs."

16 JUNE 1988

## Eyewitness in the occupied land The yellow wind

Editor's Note: Following is the 11th of a set of eyewitness reports from the book "The Yellow Wind" by David Grossman. The book originally appeared in Hebrew and was later translated by Haim Watzman. Grossman's book was censored by the Israeli authorities and was later released for publication missing two chapters.

DO YOU know that our fears are well-founded. We have to defend our country. Yes, yes, that's justified in your ears, and your checkpoints, yourselves feel in your guts that this is not the position for you. You are to be great conquerors, like the Muslims of Muhammad, like the Turks, and like the Zionists, but on the other hand you want to be merciful and democratic, like the English and like America. So what do you do? You make mistakes. Look, every year we have a new political party. Anyone with any sense picks up another party, and because no one understands what your country was originally meant to be, and no one remembers what I wanted to do. And, believe me, when I sit down with a pen and I work with Jews all the time — I feel as if we are both of us in a prison of Israeli occupation."

The door opens, and a sleepy Arab comes in, turns on the light, and jumps into his lap. A boy, curly-haired, who is barefoot across the floor tiles. Tahir speaks to him with movements of his hands, mouthing words for emphasis, and the boy answers with hand movements. Tahir exhales himself, and goes to put the boy to bed.

When he returns, he tells me that he has two deaf-mute children. They studied for a time at the school for the deaf in Jerusalem, but Arabic is not taught there. He speaks of his children affectionately and lovingly, without a hint of reproach in his voice, and understands without any explanation from him why he so urgently seeks to bring the exiles together to reason, to open their eyes to moderation and caution.

The village of Barta'a is about three kilometres east of the Arab valley, between the small cities of Alula and Hadad. In the area called the Little Triangle. The village is built on two slopes of a ravine called Wadi Elmia, and the large Kabba with a family tree reaching back to the 18th century and inscribed on deer skin, lives in the village.

The village received its name from Sheikh Muhammad, who is buried in the mountain peak near the village. Sheikh Muhammad was a scout in Saladin's army and participated in the battle against the Crusaders. When he returned from a victorious battle, he would jump with happiness, and they would say of him, "Barta'a's ashshaykh." The Sheikh galloped with joy.

In 1949, the representatives of Israel and Jordan, meeting in Amman, decided that the border between their countries should run through Wadi Elmia. It would seem that the drafters of the Green Line — the armistice line that marked Israel's borders until the Six-Day War — saw the ravine on their maps as a natural border. It may be that they didn't realize what they were doing.

One morning, the village was divided. Relatives and friends were torn from one another. The village spring remained on the Israeli side, and the mosque in Jordan.

A blatant example of families torn apart by a fence in Rafah nowadays



through Wadi Elmia. It would seem that the drafters of the Green Line — the armistice line that marked Israel's borders until the Six-Day War — saw the ravine on their maps as a natural border. It may be that they didn't realize what they were doing.

During the first years, there was no fence between the two countries or between the two villages, but Jordanian and Israeli soldiers prevented free passage of civilians. In 1956, after an outbreak of fighting between the two armies, a "proper" border was built. At the insistence of the villagers, a canal was dug to carry water from the spring in Israeli Barta'a to the centre of Jordanian Barta'a. The Israelis drank by day and the Jordanians by night. The children in Israeli Barta'a would urinate in the water to taunt their friends on the other side of the border. The women would launch paper boats containing letters to their friends.

The villagers suffered from longing and frustration: they felt that their lives were split and their lives disconnected. The two parts of the village did all they could to maintain some sort of illusory fabric of cooperation. Smugglers would carry news across the border.

When Jordanian Barta'a celebrated a wedding, the residents of Israeli Barta'a would stand on the other side of the border and watch the celebration through binoculars. When a couple married on the Israeli side, and the famous singer Abu Layl would arrive from the village of Karla to entertain the guests, his voice would fill the emptiness of the valley, and the Jordanian sol-

diers on the other side would shoot into the air for joy. When a child was born in one of the Barta'as, the proud father would station himself on the hill and shout the news across the border with all his might.

Only once, in 1964, did a Jordanian officer allow the villagers from the two sides to meet. The entire divided clan descended into the ravine for three hours and mixed with one another, and touched one another, and talked without stopping, and cried. It was then that they saw for the first time babies who had been born and couples who had married. One young man from Israeli Barta'a who had loved a Jordanian girl during the years of separation, and had been able only to gaze at her from afar, asked her father for her hand. The marriage contract, 'khitba', was drafted immediately, and the girl "infiltrated" and came to live in Israel.

Then came the war of 1967, and the border was lifted. The two halves could finally be unified. The villagers descended into the ravine, looked at one another, and were strangers.

"We suddenly saw how different they are from us," Rial Kabha, the young 'mukhtar', or head, of the Israeli village, said to me during my visit there. "We had been with the Israelis for 20 years."

More than the people of Jordanian Barta'a, more open and free, it was hard for us to get used to them. The whole way they thought about things was different. For example, our attitude towards women is liberal and advanced, and with them there was — and is today — complete separation of boys and girls from school age on.

## Lest we forget

Editor's Note: Israeli current atrocious acts against the Palestinian people brought to mind the obliteration of hundreds of Palestinian villages and towns. The Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs published a documented periodical edited by Mr Faleh Jaber in which it included names of 394 obliterated urban centres since 1948.

### Part X

239. Arab Al-Sswalmah located 16 kms, NE of Jaffa. Population: 800. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Ramat Hayyal was established on its stolen lands of 5,942 dunums.

240. Arab Al-Shmalinah located 24 kms. SE of Safad. Population: 650. Obliterated in 1954 and its lands of 16,690 dunums which were in the demilitarized zone were stolen.

241. Arab Al-Sala located 10 kms, SE of Beisan. Population: 850. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 12,518 dunums were stolen.

242. Arab Al-Aridah located 9 kms. SE of Beisan. Population: 150. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Sede El-yayahu was established on its stolen lands of 2,280 dunums.

243. Arab Al-Nufayal located 50 kms, south of Haifa. Population: 820. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Giv'at Olqa was established on its stolen lands of 1,250 dunums.

244. Artuf located 36 kms, west of Jerusalem. Population: 350. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 403 dunums were stolen.

245. Azeelya located 31 kms, NE of Safad. Population: 390. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 409 dunums were stolen.

246. Aalou located 30 kms, south of Beersheba. Population: 500. Lands around it were used for barley growing. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Mash'abbe Sade and Revivim were established on its stolen lands.

247. Isleen located 28 kms, west of Jerusalem. Population: 280. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Eshta'ol was established on its stolen lands of 2,169 dunums.

248. Aqour located 20 kms, SW of Jerusalem. Population: 40. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 5,522 dunums were stolen.

249. A'laar located 20 kms, west of Bethlehem. Population: 40. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Matia' was established on its stolen lands of 12,356 dunums.

250. Alma located 10 kms, north of Safad. Population: 950. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Alma was established on its stolen lands of 19,747 dunums.

251. Al-Umaniyah located 23 kms, NE of Safad. Population: 260. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 1,169 dunums were stolen.

252. Imwas located 28 kms, SW of Jerusalem. Population: 1,450. In 1948 its lands of 5,151 dunums were stolen as part of Israel, but the village was in Jordan territory. In 1967 the Israelis occupied the village then obliterated it and drove its people away.

253. Ammouhah located 6 kms, NE of Safad. Population: 140. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 2,574 dunums were stolen.

254. Annabah located 30 kms, SE of Jaffa. Population: 1,420. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Kfar Shemu'el was established on its stolen lands of 12, 838 dunums.

255. Awja Al Hafr located 74 kms, SW of Beersheba. Population: 255. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Qaz'ot was established on its stolen lands in 1953.

256. Oam located 26 kms, SW of Tiberias. Population: 720. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 11,000 dunums were stolen.

257. Ein Hasab located 36 kms, south of Dead Sea. Population: 145. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of En Hazeva was established on its stolen lands.

258. Ein Hawd located 17 kms, south of Haifa. Population: 850. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of En Hod and Nir Ezyon were established on its stolen lands of 12,605 dunums.

259. Ein Al-Zayoun located 4 kms, north of Safad. Population: 820. Obliterated in 1948 and many of its people were massacred. The settlement of En Zetim was then established on its stolen lands of 1,100 dunums.

260. Ein Ghezal located 25 kms, south of Haifa. Population: 3,500. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of En Ayala was established on its stolen lands of 16,000 dunums.

261. Ein Karam located 8 kms, west of Jerusalem. Population: 3,900. Obliterated in 1948, and Zur Hadasa hospital complex was established on its stolen lands of 15,029 dunums.

262. Ghabat Al-Abashah located 15 kms, NE of Jaffa. Population: 150. Obliterated in 1948 and the settlements of Kfar Shemaryahu and Rishon were established on its stolen lands of 2,442 dunums.

263. Ghabat Kul' Sour located 17 kms, SW of Tulkarem. Population: 740. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of Bet Yeoshua, Tel Yizhaq and Kfar Netter were established on its stolen lands of 19,868 dunums.

264. Al-Ghabaliyyah located 15.5 kms, NE of Acre. Population: 690. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Natir Ha Shayyara was established on its stolen lands of 4,025 dunums.

265. Sheikh Daoud located 15 kms, NE of Acre. Population: 300. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 4,681 dunums were stolen.

266. Ghabatiyyah located 17 kms, NW of Safad. Population: 60. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 2,933 dunums were stolen.

267. Al-Ghubayyah, lower located 24 kms, SE of Haifa. Population: 325. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 4,180 dunums were stolen and added to the lands of kibbutz Mishmar Ha'emek.

268. Al-Ghubayyah, upper located 24.4 kms, SE of Haifa. Population: 150. Obliterated in 1948 and its lands of 2,085 dunums were stolen.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 19

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# Craxi's initiative stirs debate

By Wafa Amr  
Special To The Star

THE STUMBLING — block to peace in the Middle East is represented by the Israeli policy, which rejects any submitted peace initiative to end the bitter and long Palestinian problem. Many peace plans, the last presented by US Secretary of State, George Shultz, have been partially rejected by the Israeli government for one reason or another. But the fact remains that the problem has to be solved. The Palestinian revolt in the occupied territories has created new realities in the whole region. The Palestinian problem cannot be brushed aside, and the Israelis have to face the consequences of their occupation.

The whole world has sympathized with the Palestinian people in their struggle for independence, freedom, and to put an end to their long sufferings. In this context the Secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi, urged the Socialist International to "say with great clarity that the policy of the present Israeli government impedes all prospects for peace, violates the rights of peoples, has violated international law on more than one occasion and offends human rights." Craxi called for the recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and called on Israel to undergo a radical change of policy direction for the opening of a new prospect for dialogue.

Head of Italy's third party reiterated the idea "of a European community commitment as guarantor, under the aegis of the UN for the fulfillment of the role of guarantor, as discussed in the Declaration of Principles of Venice." He stressed that Israel has the right to live in peace, within secure and guaranteed borders and has the right to be fully recognized by its neighbours, "but cannot and must not demand more than this." Craxi said that the Palestinians are a people seeking to become a nation, and that the Palestinian question is a "national question, and not simply a humanitarian issue."

The PLO seemed encouraged by the initiative. PLO represen-



Bettino Craxi

tative in Italy, Nimmer Hamad, was quoted as saying that Craxi had put forward important proposals, "including the possibility of an initiative on a European level."

No immediate reaction was given by the EEC, because the member states considered it a personal initiative, not adopted officially by the Italian government.

Italian Foreign Minister, Giulio Andreotti told a press conference that "the EEC could move from a phase of solicitation, through documents on the Middle East, to one of assuming responsibilities." Andreotti added that these same objectives were included in a declaration of the EEC in June 1980.

Later, the Italian parliament approved a resolution, which has been approved by all Italian political parties. The resolution states: "The EEC must not only limit itself to wise statements for peace, but it must also take precise and concrete initiatives and take up on itself responsibilities. The resolution asks the Italian government to continue action in favour of Palestinians in the occupied territories and also to start diplomatic and political initiatives that could be useful in order to stop further deterioration that could rightly be defined as no more tolerable."

At the beginning, it seemed like Craxi was discouraged from following the issue up and to see what reactions this idea might have.

Foreign diplomatic source told The Star that although Israeli



Claude Cheysson

has already rejected the Italian proposal, the Arab countries can keep it alive if they supported it in some way or another or if PLO Chairman, Yasser Arafat rallies Arab countries' support for the initiative. "Craxi has always sympathized with the Palestinian peoples' suffering, and I think he wants to do something for the Palestinian cause, but the reactions should come from the concerned parties first."

Palestine National Council (PNC) member, Abdul Rahim Ahmad, said the PLO has already contacted friendly nations on the Italian initiative. The seven-member committee, he added, has called on the UN Secretary General to station international troops in the occupied territories to protect the uprising. "This request was put forward without details," Mr Ahmad said.

The importance of the Italian initiative, according to Mr Ahmad, is the "awakening of Europe, and its support for the struggle of the Palestinian people in stressing their right for their independent state, and their right to self-determination."

He pointed out that the European support has encouraging and positive effects on the future of the struggle. "The Zionist propaganda can no longer erase our peoples' right in continuing their struggle," stressed Mr Ahmad. He did not brush aside the fact that certain parties work against the Palestinians' struggle. "We have started to achieve victories in such a camp owing to the Palestinian revolution in the occupied territories."

The PLO Executive Committee has already discussed the various aspects of the Italian initiative, and to avoid sensitivities of some Arab states before announcing the PLO's position on the initiative, the PLO decided to consult with the Arab states. "We were hoping that such an initiative would be triggered by Europe, especially after our talks with the EEC members and their positive and clear stands and reactions to the Intifada," maintained Mr Ahmad.

The PLO has already contacted the Soviet Union and China on this issue. Soviet Ambassador to Jordan, Alexander Zinchuk, said his country supports any proposal that would bring peace to the Middle East, even if the Soviet Union did not take part in it. "I believe the European countries can play an important role in the Middle East if the proposal is directed towards a just and peaceful solution," said Mr Zinchuk.

Mr Ahmad told The Star that the PLO is taking political moves in order to end up with Arab and international support for the Italian initiative. An official invitation from Holland was extended to PLO chairman Arafat to discuss the initiative and its importance, added Mr Ahmad.

An informed source close to the French Embassy told The Star that he expects North-South divisions over the initiative. "It should be taken step by step. First, after the proposal is officially adopted, there should be a European stand, whether to reject or support it. The next step, if it is adopted during the Arab summit in Algiers, would be the development of a Euro-Arab dialogue," he said.

The same source added that one should understand the Achille Lauro affair in order to understand Craxi's proposal. "Craxi has a personal stand that has been very open on Palestinian affairs." He told The Star that it is very interesting to see the effects of the Palestinian uprising on Europe and the rest of the world, but France does not have a firm stand yet on the Italian initiative.

The uprising has actually affected the Western public opinion. They have become more sympathetic to the Palestinian struggle against occupation and for the Palestinian cause. The Zionist propaganda has not succeeded in blinding the public's eyes to the obvious facts of the brutal Israeli occupation, the "image of Israel's democracy."

The uprising has created new realities within the Arab region and the rest of the world. It has erased the Arab defeat of the 1967 war by triggering a national revolution against the "undefeatable" army of Israel, just by using stones. They have achieved what others could not. Many have reconsidered their previous stands towards the Palestine cause.

EEC Commissioner, Calude Cheysson, lately accused the West of committing a crime by establishing the state of Israel, and changing the Palestinian status into that of refugees. He added there would be no peace unless the Palestinians regained all their rights. Cheysson's remarks, along with similar statements voiced by European officials, are only simple examples of the failure of Israel to appear in the image of a democratic state.

On the other hand Belgian Ambassador to Jordan, Guido Vansina, said there has been no official communication with Bel-

gium on the Italian initiative, there is no Belgian position on it yet. "Once the Italian government officially asks the other EEC countries to take a stand on this matter, then Belgium would speak out in harmony with the other EEC members," Mr Vansina explained.

He stressed Belgium's concern and high-hearted support for any move leading to the reduction of tensions in the Middle East, "be it in the sense of a contribution of keeping peace and order or otherwise." Mr Vansina said the desire for action is definitely there, not only in Belgium, but also in the rest of the EEC countries as well, yet there is a need for clear terms of reference.

However, should the Arab leaders reach a unified stand toward the Italian initiative, Mr Vansina pointed out, that Belgium would definitely consult with its partners in the EEC in order to reach a unified stand.

In politics, it is always frustrating that a compromise never reflects the full conviction of any of the participants, but my firm hope would be that, collectively, the EEC would take effective action in such a manner that the long-standing regional tensions would diminish and eventually disappear."

A question on everyone's mind is, since Israel has already rejected the Italian initiative, would it be realistic to rally support for it? Mr Vansina replied that, by all means, one should think of every avenue which could lead to a just and lasting peace, which would be profitable to all concerned parties. "Nobody can yet tell what formula the present Italian concern for EEC peacekeeping force in the occupied territories will lead to, but all of us need space to dream and to hope." The Belgian envoy explained that it is often seen negatively that an initiative has been altered beyond recognition into something very different. Yet, he added, the initial text acted as a catalyst and ended by yielding an unexpected result.

A well-informed source close to the Jordanian government, told The Star that Jordan has not stated its official position on the Italian initiative. The source added, "The Jordanian government supports any peace initiative that will bring about a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian problem." He said the Italian initiative calls for the recognition of the Palestinians' right to self-determination, "and we believe in this right."

Several Arab diplomats contacted by The Star maintained that their countries were not officially requested to announce their position, so their countries, all of whom have been briefed on the proposal, decided to wait until it was developed further. "The matter of the fact is obvious in that Middle Eastern politics is decided by the two superpowers. If the US and the Soviet Union accept the proposal, only then can it become a reality," an Arab diplomat said.

Will the Italian initiative have the same fate of the other peace proposals? Naturally, the Italian government has to push hard to rally support for its initiative within the EEC. On the other hand, the PLO, encouraged by it, will also face a difficult time for acquiring the acceptance of the Arab countries of the initiative.

# Rally champs engage in a heated battle

By Frida Mdanat  
Star Staff Writer

THE SEVENTH Rothmans Jordan Rally kicked off on Wednesday from the Roman Amphitheatre in downtown Amman. As rally spectators and reporters watched the 35 entrants started a heated battle over the 1988 Jordan East Championship.

The three-day event covers a total of 1,295 kilometres including 37 special stages around Amman, Petra and the King's Highway.

Participating world and national East champions, the race is anticipated by many as extremely tough.

Said Al Hajiri, two-time Middle East Champion, said, "I will do all I can to make it the fourth."

He told a press conference on Wednesday that "I came here to win, but if I don't, salute to the winner. In the end only one will be the winner."

Al-Hajiri who is driving an Audi Quattro A2 with co-driver Steve Burt from Britain, says that the race will be a good match to the stars, namely 1987 champion Mohammed Bin Sulayem's Toyota Celica Turbo.

Sulayem, who participates in the Jordan Rally for the sixth year, is also determined to win this year's championship. "I'm here to win," he also said on Tuesday. Asked whether he expected strong competition from Jordanians, Sulayem com-



Al-Hajiri (left), Sulayem (right), both say they came here to win!

mented that "each is a Sheikh in his own country," but that he was well prepared for the tough routes having been practicing on them for the past two weeks.

His co-driver, Ronan Morgan, from Britain, who had a previous experience in the Jordan Rally back in 1985, said that the roads have been tougher since he was here last time, and especially the desert roads which change very often due to weather conditions and frequent traffic.

On his first outing in the Middle East, international rally driver David Llewellyn, also driving an Audi Quattro lines up with Al-Hajiri in a two car assault saying, "the terrain is certainly different from the kind of rallying I'm used to, but it's not all desert and I'm looking forward to it." He is co-driven by Phil Short who has also navigated for leading world championship drivers



Hannu Mikkola and Bjorn Waldegard.

Driving a Rothmans car together with Said Al-Hajiri in the team, Llewellyn said "I am delighted to be in the same team as Al-Hajiri." The two have competed against each other in a number of rallies including the World Championship RAC, the Scottish and the Circuit of England.

"Driving in the same team will not stop us from competing against each other," the two champions contended.

"But if I win, it's good for me and if David wins, congratulations for him" said Al-Hajiri.

On the local scene, Hani Bisharat, one of the Jordanian leading competitors, driving a Toyota Celica GT with co-driver Wafai Masis, admitted on Tuesday that there will be a tough competition with the two Middle East champions Al-Hajiri and Sulayem be-

cause they are driving stronger cars. However, he said that he expected good results on the first leg.

Earlier, Sulayem had anticipated some difficulties on the first day owing to rough routes.

"Hani has always been a strong contender," replied the Rothmans Team Manager, Bill Whiter, when asked whether any of the Jordanian drivers presented a challenge to his team members. "Another leading competitor," he said, "will be His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah who is going faster and faster all the times and we expect him to

give us a lot of trouble," he commented.

Nabil Karam, veteran Jordanian driver for the Royal Silk Cut Team has, due to last minute business commitments, withdrawn from the team. Taking his place is Lebanese Michael Saleh who has been invited by Prince Abdullah to drive the team's second car with co-driver Mubarak Al-Hajiri of Qatar.

Saleh, who has twice won the Jordan event — in 1981 and 1982 and was second in 1984 and 1985, hopes to record his third victory and enhance his chances of winning this year's Middle East Championship.

## Jordan rally

THE FIRST rally ever to take place in Jordan was more of a social event for a number of invited people. It was won by His Majesty King Hussein in 1964. However, it was not until 1965 that the first two-day rally was held with an overnight stop in Aqaba. In 1966, the first rally to attract sponsorship started from the Jordan InterContinental Hotel with an overnight stop at the Jerusalem InterContinental.

Now, only after two decades, the Jordan rally is a candidate for inclusion in the world championship rallies. It has become one of the principal annual sporting attractions in the Kingdom, and

generally recognized as the premier rally in the Middle East.

The rally is now in its eighth year, international for the past seven years and part of FISA Middle East Rally Championship since 1984.

Rallies in Jordan have reached every corner of the Kingdom; from Mukheiba in the north to Aqaba in the south, and from Jerusalem in the west to the Saudi borders in the East. Rally routes have taken competitors, from the lowest spot under sea-level at the Dead Sea to the highest road in the Kingdom near Ras Shadya, an altitude of more than two thousand metres.

## Arab Summit in Algiers

## Full support of the uprising

THE ARAB extraordinary summit concluded its meetings in Algiers last week by reaffirming its commitment to help the Palestinian people by all means to ensure the continuation of their resistance and uprising under the leadership of the PLO.

The final communique said the Arab leaders discussed challenges facing the Arab world in this critical era and threats against its mere existence and voiced determination to safeguard the pan-Arab security.

The conference hailed the Palestinian people's heroic uprising which constitutes an episode in their continued struggle being part and parcel of the Palestinian revolution. It also discussed measures intended to shore up the "Intifada" and voiced total obligation to provide all necessary assistance to ensure its continuation, escalation and arriving at its aspired goals.

The conference asserted that Israel's continuation of occupying the Arab territory and its rep-

ressive practices against the Palestinian people reaffirm its racist aggressive nature and expansionist ambitions. The conference called on the UN Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities in order to ensure the implementation of international conventions vis-a-vis the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

The conference reiterated the principles adopted by former Arab summit conferences and particularly Fez Summit conference decisions which constitute a basis to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and renewed support for convening an international peace conference under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the conflict on equal footing including the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people.

The conference denounced

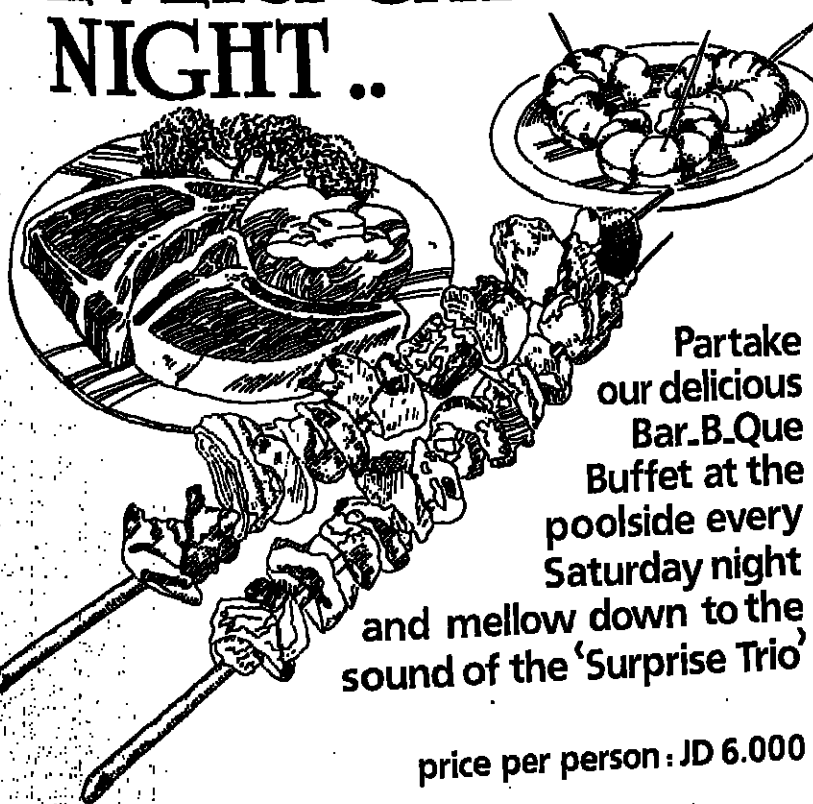
the biased US policy which encourages Israel to pursue its aggression and violation of human rights and scuttles efforts to establish a just peace. It also praised stands adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement, the African Unity Organization, and the Islamic Conference Organization.

On the Lebanese crisis, the conference expressed its deep anxiety over the continuation of Israeli occupation of parts of South Lebanon and hailed the Lebanese national resistance. The conference reiterated solidarity with Iraq and praised Iraq's response towards peace initiatives and acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 598. It also praised the liberation of Fao and Chalameh.

Finally, the conference voiced solidarity and support of measures adopted by Saudi Arabia to ensure safe performance of pilgrimage and reaffirmed the necessity to respect the holy shrines.



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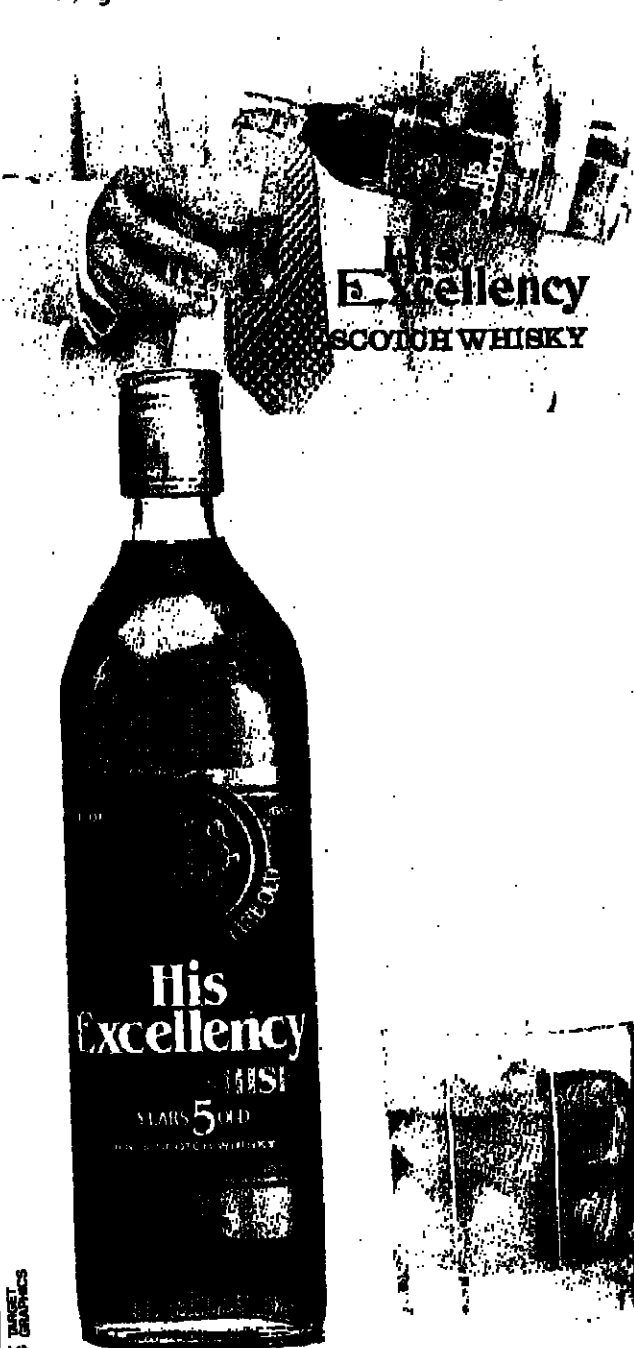


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## ORIENT EXPRESS

● **RALLYE DE JORDANIE** - Le 7ème rallye automobile de Jordanie se déroule du 15 au 17 juin, avec 36 équipes de 10 nationalités. Le parcours de 1295 km traverse notamment Jérash et le site de Pétra. Le rallye de Jordanie constitue le troisième tour du championnat du Moyen-Orient 1988. Selon Ali Bilbeisi, coéquipier du Prince Abdullah au sein de l'équipe Silk Cut-Royal Jordanian, l'étape de Pétra sera la plus éprouvante: "c'est la plus longue et la plus rude, et il faut ménager sa voiture pour l'étape du lendemain", a-t-il estimé. Les spectateurs peuvent assister à l'arrivée du Rallye à Amman vendredi 17, sur la route de l'aéroport.

● **UN PAS VERS LE GRAND MAGHREB** - Première historique: les cinq chefs d'Etat maghrébins (Algérie, Maroc, Tunisie, Libye, Mauritanie) se sont réunis le 10 juin à Alger, au lendemain du sommet arabe extraordinaire, en présence du Roi Fahd d'Arabie saoudite. Ils ont rendu public un communiqué commun annonçant "la création d'une commission chargée de mettre en oeuvre les moyens de concrétiser le Grand Maghreb arabe", qui se réunira à Alger le 13 juillet prochain.

● **LONDRES - TEHERAN: ECLAIRCIE** - Londres et Téhéran sont parvenus le 10 juin à une "large accord" sur les réparations financières mutuelles pour les dommages causés à leurs représentations diplomatiques respectives, "premier pas vers une détente entre les deux pays" selon l'AFP. Les deux pays, dont les relations diplomatiques sont réduites au strict minimum (un représentant dans chaque pays), démentent tout lien entre cet accord et la question des otages britanniques au Liban.

● **INTIFADA: LA GUERRE DU FEU** - Selon le ministre israélien de la police, près de 17.000 hectares de forêts et de pélagages ont été détruits par des incendies provoqués par des insurgés palestiniens depuis le mois de mai. Le quotidien Yediot Ahronot estime que le soulèvement se transforme en "guerre du feu", soulignant l'appel de la coordination clandestine à "détruire et brûler les ressources agricoles et industrielles de l'ennemi".

● **LA PAIX DES ARTISTES** - 150 artistes et écrivains israéliens et palestiniens ont signé le 13 juin à Jérusalem un "traité de paix" entre Israël et un futur Etat palestinien. Le document attribue à l'Etat palestinien la Cisjordanie et la bande de Gaza. Il appelle à la délimitation de Jérusalem, qui deviendrait capitale des deux Etats, à un traité de non-agression sous surveillance internationale, ainsi qu'à une "juste solution" pour les réfugiés exilés lors de la création d'Israël.

● **CISJORDANIE** - L'armée israélienne a détruit, le 10 juin, la maison d'un Palestinien de 26 ans qui aurait, selon les Israéliens, avoué avoir poignardé le 7 juin le maire d'El Bireh, actuellement à l'hôpital.

52.000 ELEVES DIMANCHE DANS LES SALLES D'EXAMEN

## Passe ton Tawjihi d'abord!

Le Tawjihi, baccalauréat jordanien, est une période d'angoisse pour les élèves, inquiète de leur avenir. A chacun sa méthode pour réviser, à tous l'espoir de notes élevées, seul gage d'une admission dans les filières d'études "cotées".

Dimanche prochain, le 19 juin, près de 52.000 jeunes se dirigeront vers les salles d'examen pour passer le "Tawjihi", équivalent jordanien du baccalauréat. Les épreuves dureront dix jours, ultime étape après la première série passée en février, à la fin du premier semestre.

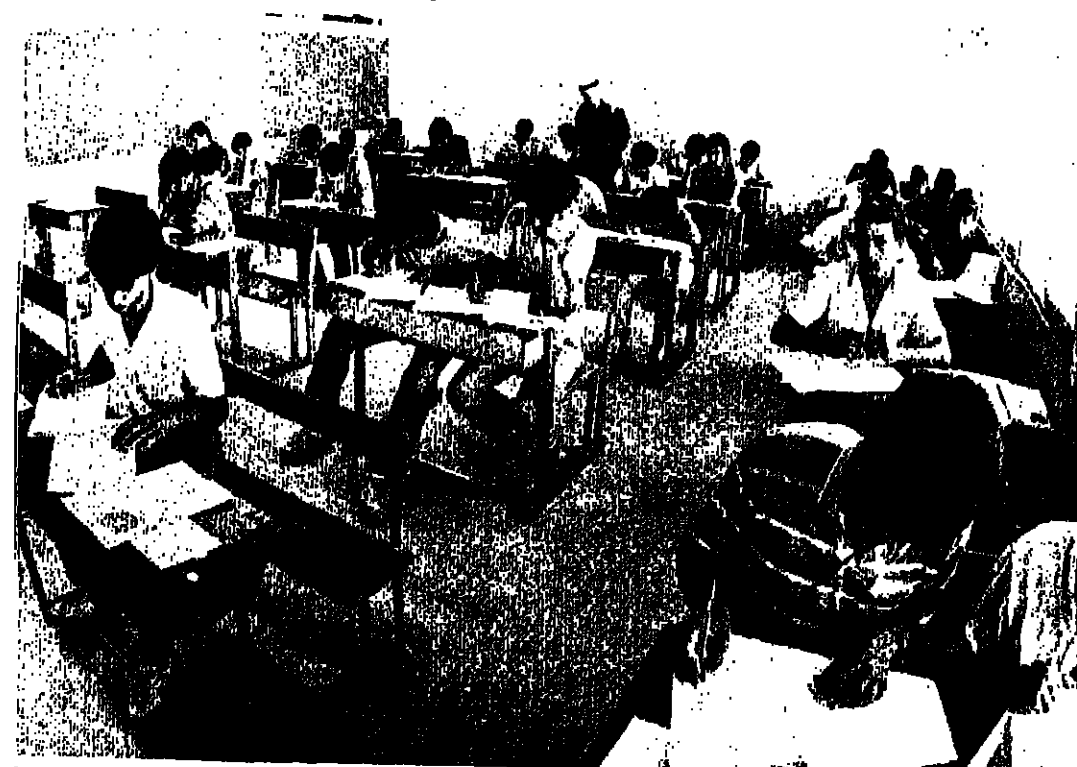
Cette période décisive est pour beaucoup marquée par la tension et l'anxiété des révisions, souvent fastidieuses. Pour de nombreux étudiants, le problème n'est pas seulement de "décrocher" le diplôme avec la moyenne: sans notes élevées, point de salut pour qui brigue les études supérieures. En effet, l'université n'ouvre ses portes qu'aux bacheliers ayant obtenu plus de 90 sur 100 pour la médecine et le génie civil, disciplines très demandées. Les places sont chères, pas question donc de passer le Tawjihi "en touriste".

La plupart des écoles finissent le programme vers la mi-mai. Les étudiants disposent donc d'un mois pour réviser. Pas d'atouts d'âme pour Jinnah, élève du collège du Rosaire, qui sourit: "Je n'ai pas peur de l'examen, car j'ai travaillé régulièrement; j'ai déjà révisé plus de la moitié du programme." Pour Mouna, autre aspirante bachelière, la réussite est aussi une question de condition physique: "Pour avoir la forme, je me lève tôt le matin et je travaille toute la journée, en me ménageant des pauses de temps en temps. Le soir, je me repose et surtout, je ne me couche tôt. Je fais attention à bien manger et je demande à ma famille de ne pas me déranger."

L'un fait la force

Il en est de plus angoissés. Samir, du collège Al-Husseini, estime avoir bien révisé, mais redoute la question difficile à l'examen. "Afin de mieux maîtriser certains exercices de maths et de physique, je réviserai trois soirs par semaine avec un ami." L'un fait la force? Ce n'est pas l'avis de Jamal, qui estime qu' "étudier à plusieurs, c'est perdre son temps; on se met souvent à bavarder et le temps passe, avec des dépenses des révisions." Pour Jamal, passé le Tawjihi section scientifique, la préparation du "jour-j" prend des airs de retraite au monastère. "Avant les examens, il ne faut plus penser qu'aux révisions. Plus de télévision, de vidéo ou de cinéma. Ces distractions nous empêchent de nous concentrer."

Et donc des plaisirs matériels. En revanche, pour certains, une pratique religieuse régulière est indispensable pour réussir. C'est le cas de Suha, 17 ans, élève de l'école Sukarys d'Amman. "Prier nous donne confiance en nous, nous réconforte. De toute façon,



La moyenne ne suffit pas: pour entrer à l'université, il faut être dans le "haut du panier".

tout dépend de Dieu." "Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera" ... Nos trois étudiants avaient tout de même travaillé sept à huit heures par jour, selon leur forme physique et l'ambiance familiale.

Mais la rage de vaincre ne s'inscrit pas sur tous les fronts. Abdul Karim, rencontré à Salt, est issu d'un milieu modeste. L'air désabusé, il confie: "De toute façon, à quel sert-il de réussir au Tawjihi, puisqu'on ne trouvera pas de place à l'université, et que je ne pourrai en outre pas payer des études à l'étranger, bonnes notes ou pas?"

— Mais si vous obtenez 95 sur 100, vous entrez bien à l'université?

"Oui", répond Abdul Karim, pas vraiment convaincu: "Vous savez, avant tout, il faut être

pleinement; une de mes cousines a eu 93/100 en 1986 et elle a tout de même été refusée en médecine, alors qu'une de ses camarades a été admise dans cette discipline avec 83/100 seulement..."

Pour passer le Tawjihi, on a le choix entre trois branches: scientifique, littéraire et "professionnelle". Cette dernière se divise à son tour en une dizaine de spécialisations: commerciale, agricole, industrielle, hôtelière, etc. La branche littéraire, la plus facile, est choisie par une majorité d'étudiants (53%, surtout des filles). Vient ensuite la branche scientifique (28%), puis la professionnelle (19%), dont la section commerce est la plus prisée. Seules les meilleures notes au Tawjihi, on l'a dit, ouvrent les portes des études de médecine et de génie civil, théo-

rien, tenue sous les auspices du Prince Héritier Hassan. "Nous voulons un niveau plus élevé d'acquisition de culture générale et nous voulons éliminer les barrières entre enseignement général et enseignement professionnel. Notre objectif est d'améliorer la qualité de l'enseignement pour qu'il remplisse mieux ses trois objectifs principaux: préparer le citoyen aux études supérieures, à la vie et à la citoyenneté."

Selon certains pédagogues et économistes, cet allongement de l'école obligatoire est une façon de faire face aux problèmes d'emploi des jeunes, en retardant leur arrivée dans la vie active. La suppression du brevet devrait quant à elle leur permettre de mieux affronter le monde du travail, en facilitant l'acquisition d'une spécialisation professionnelle.

Et au-dessous de la barre des 65/100, il sera impossible d'entrer à l'université, quelle que soit la section briguée.

Etat d'urgence

Si la période du Tawjihi est exceptionnelle pour les élèves, elle l'est également pour le ministère de l'Education. Il faut d'abord préparer les questions de l'examen, puis surtout les garder secrètes: on frise alors l'état d'urgence. Au moment du transfert des sujets dans les quelques 1000 salles d'examen réparties dans tout le pays, la police et les services de sécurité civile sont mis en alerte. Tout est donc fait pour éviter les "fuites", et surtout la perte des sujets. En cas de force majeure, des questionnaires de remplacement sont prévus.

Car malgré toutes ces précautions, l'incident peut se produire. Un enseignant, directeur d'une salle d'examen à l'est d'Amman, raconte ses sueurs froides lors du Tawjihi II y a trois ans: le professeur chargé d'apporter les sujets avait oublié dans un sac l'enveloppe contenant les précieux documents. Il a réalisé le drame cinq minutes après être sorti de la voiture. Affolé, il a alors téléphoné au ministère de l'Education pour s'enquérir des mesures à prendre en pareil cas. Un plan d'urgence a aussitôt été mis en route pour remplacer les sujets. Mais une demi-heure plus tard, le miracle se produisit: le chauffeur de taxi avait saisi l'enveloppe et revenait à son poste. L'incident a été déposé à l'école où il avait déposé le professeur distrait. "Tout le monde a poussé un soupir de soulagement et l'examen s'est déroulé normalement de taxi. Il a eu droit à une prime et à une lettre de remerciement officielle."

SULEIMAN SWEISS

16 JUNE 1988

## LE SOMMET D'ALGER

### Des fonds pour l'intifada

Le sommet arabe extraordinaire tenu à Alger du 7 au 9 juin a confirmé l'OLP dans son rôle de porte-parole exclusif des Palestiniens. Les dirigeants arabes ont réclamé la participation de l'OLP à une éventuelle conférence de paix sur un pied d'égalité avec les autres parties concernées, laissant la porte libre à la constitution d'une délégation arabe commune.

Le soutien unanime au mouvement engagé depuis six ans dans les territoires occupés s'est traduit par l'allocation d'une aide d'urgence de 10 millions de dollars aux insurgés.

La résolution finale réclame le retrait israélien des territoires arabes occupés, qui devraient être par la suite placés sous le contrôle temporaire des Nations-Unies, afin d'aider les Palestiniens à "exercer leurs droits nationaux inaliénables".

Les Etats-Unis ont été fortement critiqués pour leur "politique partielle, encourageant Israël à poursuivre son agression".

Le Roi Hussein de Jordanie a affirmé haut et fort que "la Jordanie n'a pas d'ambition sur la terre de Palestine". "Si la volonté des représentants du peuple palestinien est aujourd'hui de se séparer de la Jordanie, nous la respectons, comme nous avons respecté en 1950 leur volonté de s'unir à la Jordanie", a-t-il ajouté. Le Roi a par ailleurs exclu que la Jordanie "négocie à la place de l'OLP", acceptant cependant l'idée d'une délégation jordanopalestinienne à la conférence de paix, "si les parties concernées acceptent cet arrangement".

Pour l'instant, la forme que prendrait une délégation arabe n'a donc pas été précisée, pas plus que n'a progressé l'organisation d'une conférence de paix. Dans une interview publiée le 12 juin par le quotidien basé à Londres Al Shraq Al Awsat, le premier ministre Zaid Rifal explique que l'obstacle majeur à la tenue de cette conférence est l'absence actuelle d'accord entre les Etats-Unis et l'URSS sur le Moyen-Orient.

## FRANCE EN BREF

● **LA DETTE DES PAYS PAUVRES REDUITE D'UN TIERS** - Pour l'endettement du tiers-monde, François Mitterrand a proposé le 8 juin aux sept pays plus industrialisés de monde une réduction d'un tiers de la dette des pays les plus pauvres. Cette proposition intervenait à deux semaines de la réunion des "sept" à Toronto (Canada). Le président a annoncé que quel que soit le résultat du sommet, la France procéderait à cette réduction (coût: 1 milliard de FF par an pendant dix ans). Cette mesure s'applique principalement aux pays africains, "sinistrés de la dette".

● **LA LOIRE EMPOISONNEE** - L'incendie le 7 juin d'une usine de produits chimiques à 20 km de Tours, a privé dès le surlendemain quelque 200.000 personnes d'eau courante pendant cinq jours. L'usine, située à proximité d'un affluent de la Loire, a pollué le fleuve par un ruissellement de produits toxiques. Il a fallu acheminer par voie aérienne 15.000 litres d'eau potable en provenance de Sète, le 10 juin. L'eau courante a été rétablie à Tours le 14 juin, date à laquelle elle était encore redevenue potable. Selon les premières constatations, la direction de l'usine ni les pouvoirs publics n'avaient mis en jeu les moyens prévus pour éviter ce type d'accident.

## Jazz quartet



Français et Allemands au diapason: deux Français aux cuivres et deux Allemands derrière le piano et la batterie, cela donne le Jazz Quartet présenté lundi 16 juin (Centre culturel royal, 20h00) par le CCF et le Goethe Institut. Chacun des musiciens mène parallèlement au quartet une carrière personnelle, en compagnie des plus grands noms du jazz international. Ensemble, ils improvisent sur des "standards" et interprètent leurs compositions originales, servies par une grande maîtrise instrumentale (prix des places: 3 JD).

## Fête de la musique

Lancée en 1982 en France par le ministre de la culture Jack Lang, la fête de la musique a rapidement débordé les frontières de l'Hexagone. L'an dernier, les habitants de quelque 70 pays ont fêté le 21 juin en dansant dans les rues, au son des violons, saxophones et autres guitares électriques. Vous pourrez y prendre part cette année au Centre culturel français, qui propose ce jour-là une diffusion non-stop de chanson française sur vidéo (4 ou 5 magnétoscopes). Les visiteurs se verront proposer un grand choix d'artistes et pourront visionner "la carte" des concerts de leur goût. de Nougéro - à Indochine, en passant par Barbara. A noter également l'intervention de Denis Gallard sur le "morning show" de Radio Jordan, pour parler de la fête de la musique dans le monde (mardi 21 juin, 9-11h00).

16 JUNE 1988

## L'ASSEMBLEE SANS MAJORITE

### Législatives: match nul



Mitterrand: son appel à élire une "majorité stable" n'a pas été entendu

Les élections législatives françaises de dimanche, qui n'ont accordé à aucun parti la majorité absolue des sièges à l'Assemblée nationale, placent le président François Mitterrand devant un triple choix: ouverture au centre, reconstitution d'une union de la gauche avec les communistes ou gouvernement minoritaire.

Les instituts de sondage étaient loin du compte: à la veille du second tour, ils prédisaient une majorité absolue pour le PS et ses alliés (289 sièges au moins), qui n'en obtiennent que 276, contre 271 à la droite traditionnelle. Cette dernière, regroupée au sein de l'URC, a fait un meilleur score que prévu mais n'atteint pas non plus le seuil fatidique. Autre surprise: le Parti communiste, moribond ces dernières années, demeure une force importante avec 27 députés (contre 35 dans l'Assemblée précédente, élue au scrutin proportionnel). Quant au Front national, qui avait totalisé le record de 14,4% des voix au premier tour des présidentielles, il sort laminé: un seul député.

Ces résultats, marquent un échec relatif du PS et un désaveu de M. Mitterrand, qui s'était personnellement engagé pour demander aux Français de lui donner une "majorité stable" et conforme à celle qui avait permis sa réélection triomphale le 8 mai dernier.

L'Assemblée est élue pour cinq ans et le président de la République ne peut pas la dissoudre avant un an, l'ayant déjà fait au lendemain de sa réélection. Il devra donc s'accommoder de l'absence de majorité et assurer le gouvernement du pays. A la veille des législatives, M. Mitterrand avait clairement proposé une ouverture vers les centristes. S'il avait demandé une majorité à lui donner une majorité socialiste, il avait aussi souhaité qu'elle ne soit pas "excessive", afin de ne pas compromettre au départ un rassemblement au centre.

Resté à savoir s'il renouvellera cette proposition d'ouverture et l'accueil qu'elle recevrait éventuellement des centristes. L'ancien président Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, qui a effectué un retour en force sur l'échiquier politique, a salué les résultats comme une victoire de "l'unité de la France". Il a estimé que les électeurs "ont mis les deux moitiés de la France à l'épreuve". Leur message, a-t-il dit, c'est "travaillons ensemble". Cet appel

évident à l'ouverture répond dans une large mesure à la déclaration de M. Mitterrand, qui avait estimé qu'il ne serait "pas sain" qu'un seul parti gouverne le pays.

## Grandes manoeuvres

Les grandes manoeuvres au sein des formations centristes vont donc commencer pour définir les conditions auxquelles elles pourraient coopérer avec la majorité présidentielle. Quant aux néo-gaullistes menés par Jacques Chirac, ils restent plus réservés, de même que la droite libérale. M. Chirac a estimé que M. Mitterrand et les socialistes avaient échoué dans leur tentative d'avoir "tous les pouvoirs", après les législatives, mais il a indiqué qu'il appuiera toute politique de "redressement" de la France dans "une solidarité renforcée et dans un climat de liberté élargie".

Une résurrection de l'union de la gauche (PS-PCF) paraît peu probable à la plupart des analystes.

## Résultats

Le Parti socialiste et ses alliés obtiennent 276 sièges, contre 271 à la coalition de droite traditionnelle URC (Union du rassemblement et du centre).

Au sein de l'URC, l'UDF (libéraux-centristes) emporte 129 sièges, contre 128 au RPR (gaullistes) de Jacques Chirac. Le Parti communiste obtient 27 députés et le Front national de Jean-Marie Le Pen un seul (Mme Yann Piat, élue dans le Var - M.

Le Pen a été battu à Marseille par le socialiste Marius Massé).

Le taux d'abstention a été de 30,11%, soit le plus faible participation enregistrée à un second tour de législatives depuis 1945.

(Ces résultats portent sur 575 circonscriptions sur un total de 577. Les deux sièges restant sont ceux de Polynésie, où le second tour n'aura lieu que dans le 25 juin).

## AU MENU

### Bouchées aux dattes

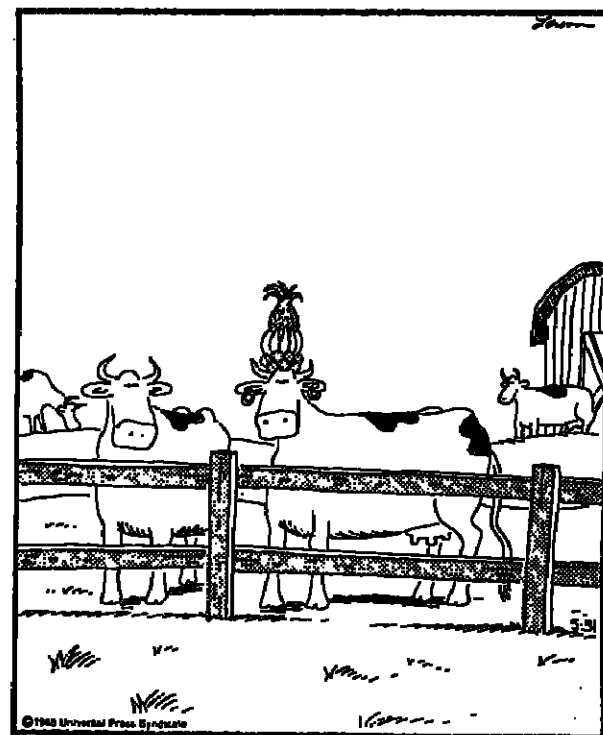
Pour 20 bouchées: 1 citron non traité, 550 g de dattes fraîches, 500 g de noix décorées 20 pignons de pin.

Lavez le citron et essuyez-le. Râpez-en finement le zeste à l'aide d'une râpe à épices. Dénoyotez les dattes et hachez-les au couteau ainsi que les noix. Pâtissez le tout, puis incorporez le zeste de citron. Etalez la préparation dans un moule à fond amovible et pressez-la en égalisant la surface avec le dos d'une cuillère en bois. Découpez la pâte en vingt carrés et décorez chacun de ces carrés d'un pignon de pin. Démoulez et séchez les bouchées. Disposez celles-ci dans des caissettes en papier.

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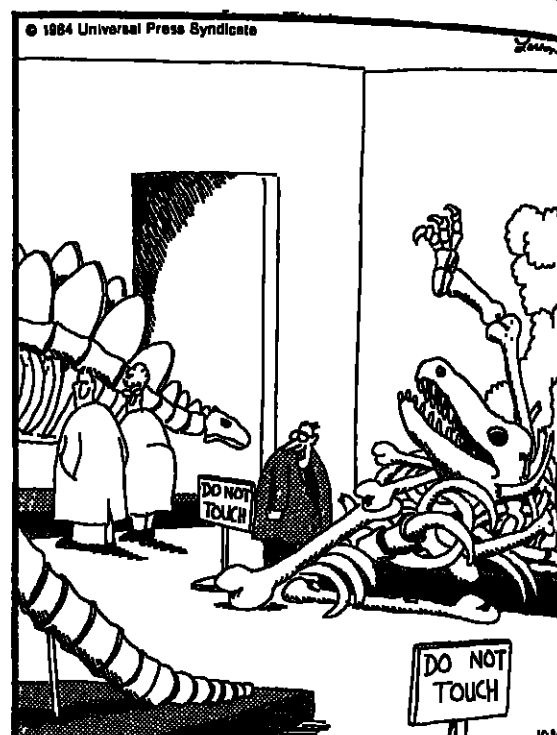




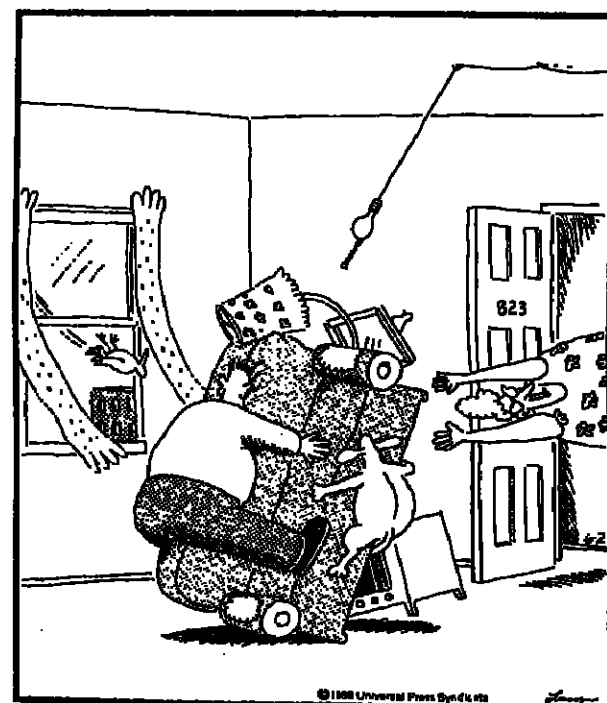
Cowmen Miranda



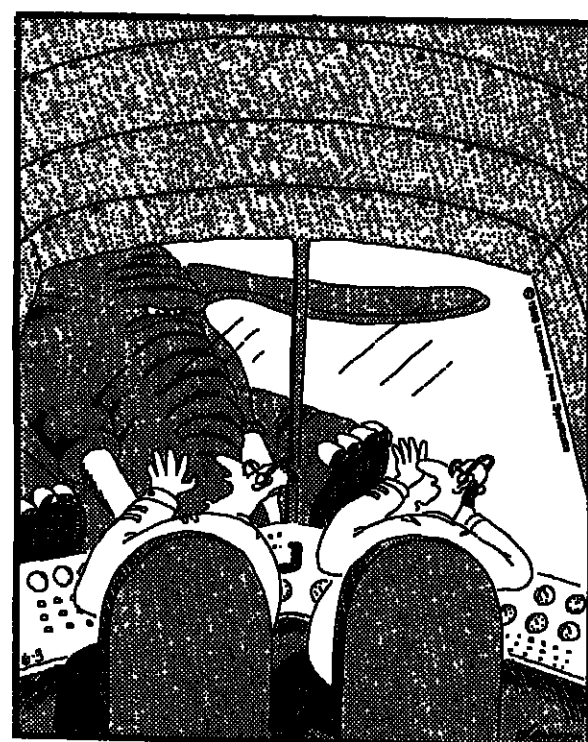
"Hey, bucko ... I'm through begging."



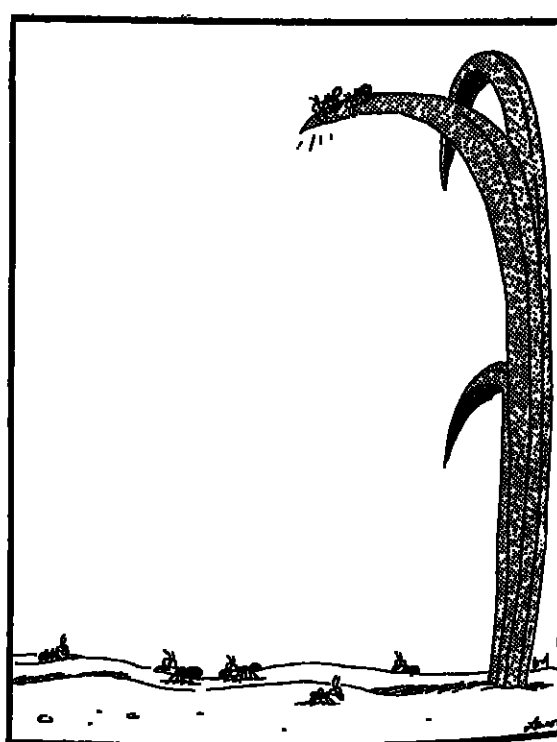
## THE FAR SIDE By GARY LARSON



Suddenly, through forces not yet fully understood, Darren Belsky's apartment became the center of a new black hole.



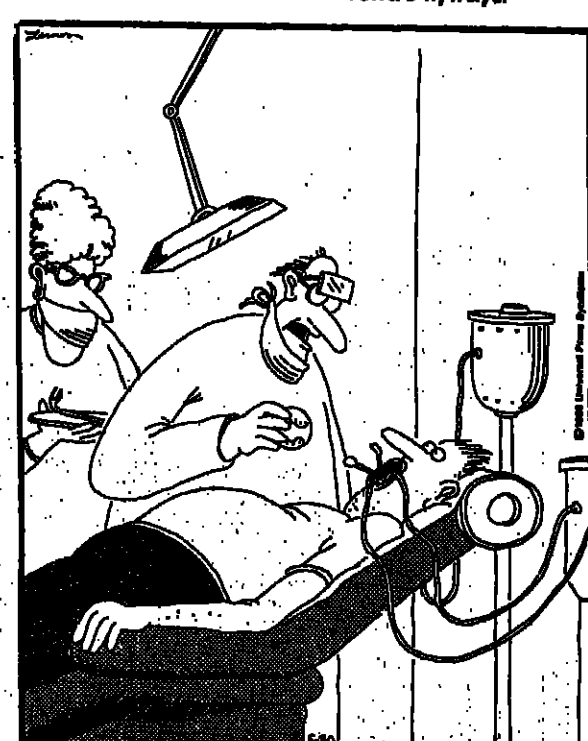
Becoming a rogue in his later years, Dumbo terrorized the world's flyways.



"Man, if they didn't look like ants before, they sure do now."



"Take this handkerchief back to the lab, Stevens. I want some answers on which monster did this—Godzilla? Gargantua? Who?"

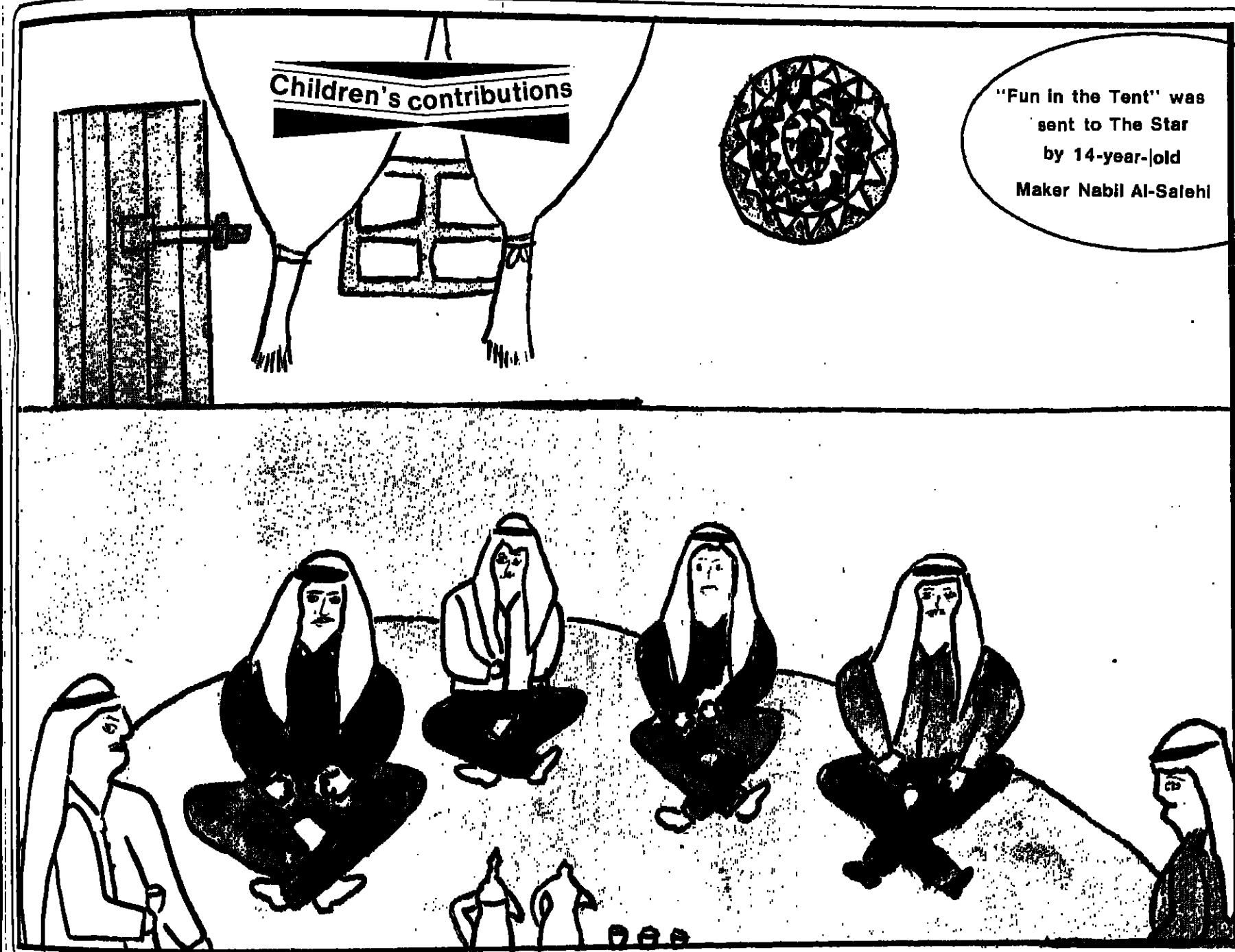


"Now open even wider, Mr. Stevens. ... Just out of curiosity, we're going to see if we can also cram in this tennis ball."



When the monster came, Lola, like the peppered moth and the arctic hare, remained motionless and undetected. Harold, of course, was immediately devoured.

16 JUNE 1988



"Fun in the Tent" was sent to The Star by 14-year-old Maker Nabil Al-Salehi

### The Poky Little Puppy

Part VI  
By Janette Lowrey  
Illustrated By Gustaf Tenggren



But the poky little puppy came home after everyone else was sound asleep, and he ate up all the chocolate custard and crawled into bed as happy as a lark.

The next morning someone had filled the hole and put up a sign.

The sign said:  
BUT...

In spite of that, the five little puppies dug a hole under the fence and went for a walk in the wide, wide world.

Through the meadow they went, down the road, over the bridge, across the green grass,

and up the hill, two and two. And when they got to the top of the hill, they counted themselves: one, two, three, four. One little puppy wasn't there.

"Now where in the world is that poky little puppy?" they wondered. For he certainly wasn't on top of the hill.

He wasn't going down the other side. The only thing they could see going down was a little grass snake.

He wasn't coming up this side. The only thing they could see coming up was a big grasshopper.

to be continued next week

### Friends of The Star

Name: Musa Wadi  
Age 10  
Hobby - painting



16 JUNE 1988

### Heart of Gold

Once there was an ugly duck. Who had very bad luck. The other ducks used to make fun of him. Until his world grew lonely and dim.

He spent all summer full of dismay. He had no friends who would pass his way. Yes, he was ugly this is true, But his heart was gold, although hidden from view.

Autumn found him uglier than ever. He found on one with whom to confer. So he decided to find a place to hide. To have time to nurse his wounded pride.

When winter came he was still full of pain. He was forced to carry his heavy chain. But as he wandered to a lovely lake, He saw a beautiful white swan drake.

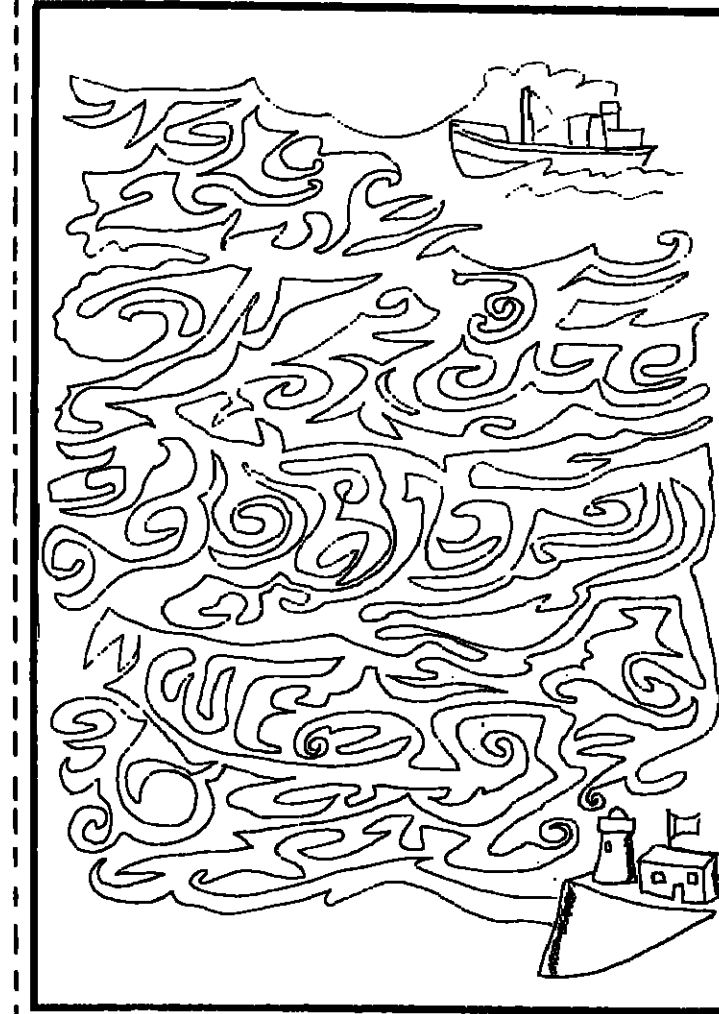
He admired him and was full of envy. "I wish I could be as wonderful as thee." When to his surprise the drake then sighed, "You are the most handsome swan I have ever spied!"

Yes, the ugly duck grew into a beautiful swan. The lonely days were now gone. But he had never been loved for his heart of gold. And while ugly, was kept out in the cold.

The story's quite simple, this story's quite concrete. Beauty should not only be seen as skin deep.

Ramzi Yaghi  
Grade Nine

### Detect the route



Could you detect by your pen the right route connecting the boat and the castle without going over any barrier, knowing that there is only one route?

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